

Two Dollars a Year, in Advance. [Entered at Post Office, Boston, at Second Class Rates.] Single Copies, 50 Cts.

VOL. XXIX.—No. 2.]

[WHOLE NO. 146.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

OCTOBER, 1894.



At mihi plando
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempnor in arca.
— Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN, H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

EDITORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY
T. R. MARVIN & SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
73 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LTD., 18 E. TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN,
1348 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPINK & SON, 2 GRACECHURCH STREET, E. C., LONDON.

ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 4 RUE DE LOUVois, PARIS.

ADOLPH E. CAHN, NIEDENAU 55, FRANKFORT, A. M.

J. A. STARGARDT, 2 DESSAUERSTRASSE, BERLIN, S. W., GERMANY.

EGGER BROS., 1 OPERNKRING, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

CONTENTS.

Britomartis, the so-called Europa on the Plane Tree of Gortyna,	33
A Rare English Medal of 1690,	41
Medal of Ericsson,	42
A Washington Penny,	42
Some Singular Currency,	42
The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine,	43
The Blucher Medal,	47
The "Upper Canada Preserved" Medal,	48
Devices on Jackson Tokens,	49
Lincoln Medals,	50
The Pontifical Medal for 1894,	51
Admiral Vernon and his Medals, (with plate),	52
Masonic Medals,	54
Lenox Lyceum Medal,	58
Cabul Mint,	58
The Canadian "Indian Chief's" Medal,	59
Notes on some Medals described by Mr. Betts,	61
Halfpenny of Canadian Copper Company Restrike,	62
NOTES AND QUERIES:—	
Output of Gold and Silver.—"Reconciliation Thalers."—Cents Counterfeited by Bake-shops,	63
BOOK NOTICE:—	
Medals and Medallions of the Nineteenth Century relating to England by Foreign Artists,	63
ARCHAEOLOGY:—	
Recent Discovery of Prehistoric Remains in Ohio,	64
Works of the Cliff-dwellers in Utah,	64
OBITUARY:—	
Matthew A. Stickney,	64
A Recent Turkish Medal,	65
EDITORIAL:—	
The Europa-Britomartis Coins,	65
DuSimitiere and Early Continental Medals,	66
Miscellaneous,	68
Currency,	68





The Hon^{le} Edward Vernon Esq: Vice Admiral of the Blue.
And Commander in Chief of all His Majesties Ships in the WEST-INDIES

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXIX.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1894.

NO. 2.

BRITOMARTIS.

THE SO-CALLED EUROPA ON THE PLANE TREE OF GORTYNA.

A MONOGRAPH ON CERTAIN CRETAN COINS, BY M. SVORONOS.

[Translated from the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, for the *Journal*, continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 9.]

PART II.

IN the first portion of this paper (printed in our last number) it was shown that the goddess on certain coins of Gortyna, Crete, hitherto called "Europa on the Plane-tree," could not be that deity. It now remains to inquire "Who is our goddess if she be not Europa?" and to give the reasons for our conclusion. In reply to this it is necessary first of all to find in the Cretan mythology some goddess who was worshipped not only at Gortyna but also at Tisyros (the cities which have coins bearing this type), and one who is known to have concealed herself in trees, and especially in oaks, with the object of escaping from the pursuit of her lover. Now, as we shall presently see, there was a goddess who will satisfy these requirements.

The precise location of the city of Tisyros is not known; it is mentioned solely in the following passage of the Scholiast on Theocritus (III, 2, edition of Ahrens): *Τίτυρος . . . ὄνομα πόλεως Κρήτης*, and by the didrachms which bear the legend ΖΟΦΙΜΣΤ (= *Tίτυρος*).¹ As we know that the mountain which forms the great promontory now called Cape Spatha (or Spada) was anciently called Tisyros or Tityros,² and as we also know that in Crete a mountain frequently gave its name to those who dwelt on or near it, for instance,

¹ It is hardly necessary to remark that this legend is spelled in the archaic form, retrograde, and that Μ is merely Σ placed in a different position.—EDS.

² See Strabo, X, 479, 12: Stadiasmes, m. m. 341: Hoeck, *Kretia*, I, 352, and II, 159.

mountains Styракion and Skyllaion,¹ the inhabitants of which were called Styракites and Skyleans. It is certain that the city of the Tisyrans must have been situated near the place indicated by that mountain. Again, it is known that at a certain place on that mountain, which was called *Δίκτυν* (Dictun) or *Δίκτυννας*² (Dictynnean) there stood the Dictynnaon, a celebrated temple of the goddess Dictynna.³ It is therefore proper to ascertain if the only goddess which is represented on the didrachms of Tisyros does not represent the deity whom they chiefly worshipped.

We know that *Δίκτυννα* (Dictynna) is merely a surname of Britomartis, a deity peculiar to the Cretan mythology. (*Βρετόμαρτιν τὴν προσαγορευομένην Δίκτυνναν* "Britomartis, the so-called Dictynna"; Diodorus, V. 78, 3.—*ἐπικλήσις δὲ οἱ [τῇ Βρετομάρτιδι] Δίκτυννα ἐν Κρήτῃ* "Her [Britomartis'] name in Crete is Dictynna"; Pausanias, II, 30, 3.) Her cult is one of the most ancient of that primitive religion which preceded the Doric.⁴ Callimachus, the Alexandrian poet, in his Hymn to Artemis (v. 189 *et seq.*) the most ancient as well as the most complete source of our knowledge of the myths concerning Britomartis, says that she was a *Gortynian* nymph in the train of Artemis. Persecuted by Minos who loved her, she hid herself in the thick foliage of the oaks, and in the bushes and shrubbery of the marshy meadows, until the time when finding herself in danger of being captured by Minos, she threw herself from the mountain into the sea, where she was saved by the nets (*δίκτυα*) of the fishers, whence her surname of Dictynna (*Δίκτυννα*). We quote the passage:⁵—

Ἐξοχα δ' ἀλλάων Γορτυνίδα φίλα νύμφην,
ἔλλοφθνον Βρετομάρτιν ἔνσκοπον· ης ποτὲ Μίνως
πτοιηθεὶς ὥπ' ἔρωτι κατέδραμεν οὔρεα Κρήτης.
η δ' ὅτε μὲν λαστίσιν ὑπὸ δρυσὶ κρύπτετο νύμφη,
ἀλλοτε δ' εἰαμενῆσιν. οδ' ἐννέα μῆνας ἔφολτα
παιταλά τε κρημνούς τε· καὶ οὐκ ἀνέπαυσε δικτύν,
μέσφ' δτε, μαρπτουμένη καὶ δή σχέδιον, ἥπατο πόντον
πρηπόνος ἐξ ὑπάτοι· καὶ ἐνθύμεν εἰς ἀλιῆν

δίκτυα, τά σφ' ἐσάστεν. οὐδεν μετέπειτα Κύδωνες
νύμφαν μὲν Δίκτυναν, δρος δ', οὐδεν ἥπατο νύμφη,
Δίκταῖον καλέοντι· ἀνεστήσαντο δὲ βωμούς,
ιερά τε ρέσους· τό δέ στέφος ἡματι κείψ,
η πίτις, η σχίνος· μύρτου δὲ χείρες ἀδικτοι.
δή τότε γάρ πέπλοισιν ἐνέσχητο μύρσινος δρός
τῆς κούρης, δτ' ἔφενεν· οὐδεν μέγα χώσατο μύρτῳ.

1 Stephane de Byzance, *Στύρακιον δρός Κρήτης*: οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες Στύρακῖται. "Styракion, a mountaint of Crete; its inhabitants were called Styракites." Id., *Σκύλλαιον δρός Κρήτης*: οἱ παροικοῦντες Σκύλαιοι. "Skyllaion, a mountaint of Crete; those dwelling near it were called Skyleans."

2 As to the name of the mountain, etc., see closing portion of note 5.—EDS.

3 Strabo, *loc. cit.*, δρός ἐστι Τίτυρος, ἐν φ' λεπύν ἐστιν οὐ Δίκταῖον ἀλλὰ Δικτύννας "Tisyros is a mountain on which is a temple called not the Dictean but the Dictynnean." Stadiasmes, *loc. cit.*, ἀπὸ Τίτυρος ἐπὶ τὸ Δικτύννας (cod. Δίκτυνος) στάδιοι τι—ἀπὸ τοῦ Δίκτυννας (cod. Δίκτυνος) ἐπὶ τὴν Κοίτην στάδιοι ρό "From Titirus to the Dictynnean is 80 stadia (about 8 Roman miles); from the Dictynnean to Koites, 170 stadia (about 17 Roman miles.)"

4 Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, pp. 158-180.—See Crusius, in *Roscher's Lexik. der Myth.*, s. v. Britomartis.

5 This we translate somewhat literally, as follows: "Thou [Artemis] didst especially love thy Gortynian nymph, Britomartis, the keen-eyed slayer of stags, whom once, Minos, burning with love, pursued over the Cretan mountains; but the nymph concealed herself, now in the thick branches of the oaks, and at other times in

the marshes. Yet he followed her closely for nine months over the rough mountains and the deep ravines, and she could not escape his pursuit, until at last, when nearly overtaken, she sprang headlong into the sea from a high precipice, and leaping into the fishers' nets, she was saved. Whence the Cydonians call the nymph Dictynna, and the mountain whence she leaped Dicte; and they erected altars, and offered sacrifices to her; their garlands, unstained with blood, were woven from the leaves of the pine and the mastic; but their hands must not be polluted with the myrtle [*i. e.* the myrtle must not be used], because a myrtle bough caught in the maiden's peplos, as she fled; for which reason she greatly hated the myrtle." Spanheim, in his *Observations in Hymnum in Dianam*, has some interesting notes on this passage (See pp. 310 *et seq.*); he shows that there are two mountains in Crete, Dicteus on the eastern side, and Dictynneus on the west side, at some distance from each other, and that the name and myth belong to the second, and not to the first of these; he claims that Callimachus leads Vergil astray, in his account of the myth, and quotes Strabo, shewing that Diana herself was later called Dictynna, and suggests that she took this epithet from the word *δικτεῖν*, the equivalent of *βάλλειν*, signifying to throw, alluding to

Here then we have a goddess who answers the conditions required to explain the types under discussion. She is a deity worshipped at Gortyna (*Γορτυνίας*) and in the city of Tisyros, on the mountain near which she has her principal temple. Pursued, she hides herself in the foliage of the oaks (*δρῦς*) and of other plants, as on the coins.

It is true that here, instead of Minos, we find an eagle. But we know that Minos, the son, the husband, and the father of gods, was himself really a god,¹ and the Cretan Zeus under a different name, whose sacred bird was the eagle, and the oak, the tree on which occurs the event shown on these coins, his sacred tree beyond all others (*κατ' ἔξοχήν*).²

It is also true that we do not find it expressly stated in ancient authorities that Minos changed himself into an animal for his amours. But the primitive and well known myth, according to which his wife Pasiphaë assumed the form of a heifer to accomplish her own amours with a divine bull, and especially that very remarkable and significant myth of which Echemenes gives us an account³ in his *Κρητικά* according to which Ganymede was not carried away by Zeus transformed into an eagle, *but by Minos*, myths closely resembling that of Britomartis and the devices on the coins under discussion, prove as we believe, that it is Zeus Minos who is represented by the eagle, lovingly embracing Britomartis.

It should be added to this, that outside of Crete, Britomartis was also the chief divinity of Aegina. Pausanias, II, 30, 3, shows this: *σέβουσα δὲ οὐ Κρήτες μόνον (τὴν Βριτόμαρτιν) ἀλλὰ καὶ Αἰγινῆται λέγοντες φαίνεσθαι σφισιν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τὴν Βριτόμαρτιν.* "Not only the Cretans worship Britomartis — the Aeginetans say that she appeared to them in their island." Her worship was introduced there from the island of Crete, as appears from the story of the myth in Antoninus Liberalis,⁴ *ἐκφυγοῦσα δὲ Μίνωα ἐξίκετο ἡ Βριτόμαρτις εἰς Αἴγιναν.* "Britomartis, flying from Minos, came to Aegina." The introduction of this cult probably took place previous to the fifth century before the Christian era, as we know that the Aeginetans then held the most cordial relations with the Cydonians, who had a large temple dedicated to Britomartis.⁵ Again, it is important to remember that the Aeginetans say that their goddess, who gives her name to that people, the nymph Aegina, is she for whose sake Zeus transformed him-

her use of darts and arrows, and that the name has no relation to nets, whether of fishers or hunters. Svoronos who mentions below the subsequent identity of Britomartis with Diana, also comments, as will be seen, on the etymologic significance of Dictynna. This is chiefly interesting as showing the development of the myth in later times, and the subsequent additions which the poetical attempts to explain the epithets of the gods engrailed on the original. We may add that the name of the nymph is from two Cretan words, *βάπτω*, equivalent to *duce*, *sweet*, or *charming*, and *μάρτις*, *virgo*, or *maiden*. — EDS.

¹ Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, p. 53.

² As to the oak, we may mention the celebrated oak of Dodona, the oak of Jupiter Feretrius at Rome, (Bot-

ticher, *Baumkultur*, p. 133) and the passage in Pliny which says (*Hist. Nat.* XII, 1,) "that the trees which were anciently consecrated to various deities were still regarded as sacred to them in his time, as for instance the oak (of the variety called *excultus*) to Zeus; the laurel to Apollo; the olive to Athena; the myrtle to Aphrodite; the poplar to Herakles." The oaks of Crete are mentioned by Theophrastus, *Hist. Plant.*, III, 3, 3, and by Dionysius, *Orb. Descript.*, 501.

³ Athen. XIII, p. 601.

⁴ Metamorph. Britomartis, 40.

⁵ Herodotus, III, 44, 59. — O. Muller, *Aeginet.* p. 165. — Curtius, *Griech. Geschichte*, I, 59, fifth edition. — Svoronos, *Num. de la Crète anc.*, p. 97.

self into an eagle.¹ This myth so closely resembles the story depicted on these pieces of Crete that Panofka (in *Zeus and Aegina*, p. 16) would explain the latter as representing Aegina herself. I have no doubt whatever that there exists a direct relation between the myth of Minos-Zeus, of Crete, assuming the form of an eagle for his amour with the nymph Britomartis, and that of Zeus of Aegina, transforming himself into an eagle for the nymph Aegina, from which union came Aeacus, the brother of Minos, and of Rhadamanthus, the judges of the infernal tribunal in Hades.

The cult of Britomartis-Artemis upon trees in Crete, has its perfect analogy in that of the Greek Artemis. So also, in Arcadia, the home of Artemis-Callisto, who has, as we shall see below, a close resemblance to Britomartis, they worshipped Artemis-Kedreatis (*Κεδρετίς*) whose image was erected in a large cedar tree (*Κέδρος*). (See Pausanias, VIII, 13, 2.) There is a coin of Myra, in Cilicia, of which there is an engraving in Imhoof-Blumer, *Thier und Planztypen*, Plate X, 42,² which shows the device of an archaic image of Artemis on a tree, at the base of which the goddess has placed two serpents to defend it against two wood-cutters, who with uplifted axes are making an attempt to fell it, but are prevented by the angry snakes.

On a bas-relief of Thyrea, can also be seen Artemis on a tree (*Ann.*, I, plate C.—Kekulé, *aut. Beldw. de Theseion*, p. 115, 284), etc.

That the tree on the pieces engraved [in the plate in the *Revue Belge*, Nos. 1-6] is an oak, is established by the fact that Zeus-Velchanos, on the coins of Phaestos (Pl. IV, No. 20), is seated on a tree identical in form with these. I have already mentioned that the oak is the tree which is specially consecrated to Zeus.

The trees on the pieces shown in the plate Nos. 7-15 [in the *Revue*] cannot be recognized so easily as oaks; indeed, it is very probable that they are of some other species. But this circumstance, instead of counting against our explanation, rather aids it, since as we have already seen in the passage quoted from Callimachus, Britomartis concealed herself not only in the foliage of oaks but also in the marshy meadows covered with other plants.

Again, one cannot doubt that there is a religious significance in the fact that the trees are always represented—even at the moment and after the accomplishment of the *ἱερὸς γάρως*—entirely *without foliage*, or else putting forth their first buds. [See Nos. 8-15 in *Revue* Plate.] The myth—which closely resembles that according to which Zeus was enabled to obtain Hera, who fled from his advances, by transforming himself into a bird, the cuckoo (*χόρυς*), and taking refuge beside her during a heavy shower;³ as well as the myth of Zeus allying himself under the form of a shower of gold, with Danae, when she hid herself from him—indicates, we believe, that here again, the

¹ See Roscher's *Lexik. Myth.* s. v. Aegina.

² Also given in *Revue*.—EDS.

³ Schol., *Theocritus*, XV, 64.—O. Jahn, *Europa*

p. 28.

union of the eagle-god with the goddess of a dry tree, which immediately begins to put forth its buds and leaves, is nothing else than a symbolic representation of the heavenly rain which fertilizes the earth in spring.¹ The lines of Hesiod (486-488) are remarkable and worthy to be quoted here,—according to which it is when the cuckoo begins to call in the foliage of the *oaks*, that Zeus begins to pour down the heavy rains plentifully upon the earth.

ἡμος κόκκως κοκκύζει δρυὸς ἐν πετάλοισι
τὸ πρῶτον τέρπει τε βροτοὺς ἐπ' ἀπειρονα γαῖαν,
τῷμος Ζεὺς δοι τρίτῳ ἥματι μηδ' ἀπολήγοι.²

The rays which surround the device on some of these coins are explained by the fact that Britomartis was occasionally identified with Hecate and Luna.³ The attainment of his desire, which we find represented on some of the pieces mentioned, does not agree, it is true, with the legend according to which Britomartis desired ever to remain a virgin (*φυγοῦσα τὴν ὄμοιαν ἀνθρώπων γῆρασσον δει παρθένος εἶναι*. “And flying from the society of men, she desired ever to remain a virgin.” Anton. Liber., 40), and preferred to cast herself into the sea rather than to yield herself to Minos. But certainly, these fables were no part of the primitive myth of Britomartis; and this indeed is well known to many scholars, for her virgin character was only attributed to her, as has been shown, from the period after the Doric invasion, when she was identified with the Grecian Artemis.⁴ This identification⁵ shows that Britomartis, like Artemis, was a goddess of the woods and mountains (*οὐρεῖα* “a mountain maiden,” Euripides, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, 1130), protectress of animals (*πολύθηρος* [an epithet signifying “full of game,” applied to Mt. Dictynna, her favorite haunt in Crete], Euripides, *Hippolytus*, 145), and a lover

¹ Compare O. Jahn, *loc. cit.*, p. 29.

² Literally, “When the cuckoo calls in the leaves of the oaks, then Zeus first rejoices the hearts of mortals on the boundless earth, as he causes it to rain copiously, and ceases not.” We note in passing that this suggests a similar verse in Aristophanes, *Birds*, 505:—
Χώτῳ δέ κόκκινες εἶποι κύκκι, τῷρε γ' οἱ Φοίνικες ἀπαντάνειν τοῖς πεδίοις θέλειον.

“When the cuckoo cries ‘cuckoo,’ then all the Phoenicians gather their harvests in the fields.” The cuckoo was the emblem on Juno’s sceptre, probably in memory of her affair with Jupiter.—EDS.

³ Schol., Euripides, *Hippolytus*, 146: *τινὲς δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι τὴν Ἑκάτην* “Some say that she is the same as Hecate.”—Vergil, *Cir.*, 305: *Alii Dictynnam dixerunt tuo de nomine lunam* “Others have said of the name that Dictynna is Luna (*i. e.* Diana)” — Roscher’s *Lex. Mythol.*, p. 827. [Concerning the passage cited by Svoronos from Vergil, see Spanheim, *ut supra*.—EDS.]

⁴ Hoeck, *Kreta*, 172.—Crusius, in Roscher’s *Lexik. Mythol.*, p. 827, 10.

⁵ Hesychie: *Βριτόμαρτις η Ἀρτεμις ἐν Κρήτῃ*. “Britomartis is Artemis in Crete.”—Schol. Aristophanes, *Frogs*, 1356: *Δίκτυννα λέγει τὴν Ἀρτεμις*, where Aeschylus who is speaking, “says that Dictynna is Artemis.” [The lines commented on are

ἄμα δέ Δίκτυννα ταῦς Ἀρτεμις καλλί^τ
τὰς κυνίσκας ἔχοντο]. . . .

“and Dictynna, the fair and youthful Artemis having

her dogs.”—EDS.] Solinus, II, 8: *Creles Dianam religiosissime venerantur, Britomartem gentiliter nominantes*. “The Cretans worship Diana with the greatest devotion, calling her in their language Britomartis.”—“It is for this reason that Artemis is surnamed Britomartis,” (Scholast on Callimachus, *Hymn to Diana*, 200.) Dictynna, (Paus. III, 24, 9,) or Dictynaea, (*idem*, X, 36, 5). See also Palaeph., *Inscr.*, 32: *Κρήτες δὲ Δίκτυνναν τὴς Ἀρτεμιν*. “But the Cretans call her (Artemis) Dictynna”; Orph., *Hymn.*, 36: *Ἀρτεμις θέα Δίκτυννα* “The goddess Artemis Dictynna,” and Crusius, *loc. cit.* . . . To the foregoing note of Svoronos, to which the Editors have added a few words, we may further remark, that it is of course impossible to frame any theory which shall completely reconcile the various forms which the classic myths assumed in the songs of the poets who have preserved them, as narrated at different periods in the history of the several regions which held them. As our author shows, Artemis at a later period than that which produced the myth of the flying Britomartis, was herself known by that name, as well as by the epithet of her favorite nymph—Dictynna. Some of the classic writers derived this epithet from her hunting nets, and not from those of the fishermen which caught the falling nymph. Hence it is interesting to notice that in her Arcadian name Artemis-Callisto, we have almost the precise equivalent of Artemis Britomartis, as the word Callisto from *Καλλίστην* *i. e.* most beautiful, is nearly identical in meaning with Britomartis, as given on p. 35.

of the chase (*νύμφη κυνῆς* "a huntress maiden," Euripides, *I. e.*, 146. — *Χαῖρεν ἀτήν δρόμοις τε καὶ θήραις* "she loves the chase and wild animals," Pausanias, II, 30, 3). Britomartis is the only deity to be found in Cretan mythology, who affords an explanation of these Cretan coin-types of the fifth century B. C., and that she was not Artemis is conclusively shown by many official inscriptions in various Cretan towns, — inscriptions which speak of Artemis and Britomartis as two different deities of Crete, even as late as the third and second centuries B. C.¹

Callimachus, in his *Hymn to Diana* (see v. 189, cited above), Pausanias (III, 14, 3.), Diodorus, (V, 73, 3), and other authors, merely say that she was a nymph in the train of Artemis. This does not signify that these nymphs always remained virgins: as for example, Callisto, known through her amour with Zeus as the mother of Arcas (a King of Arcadia). We know that although she is called one of the train of Artemis, Callisto is nothing more than the primitive Artemis of Arcadia (Preller, *Griechische Mythologie*, Robert's ed., p. 304), whose people were in the closest relations with Gortyna and Crete. So the Arcadians said that the name of Gortyna in Crete was derived from Gortys, the son of Tegeates² (Paus., VIII, 53, 4). This legend agrees with the statement of Plato, that it was a colony of Gortyna, a city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus, which itself derived its origin from Argos in Argolis (*de legib.*, 4, 708). The Cretan cities of Cydonia and Catreus said that they also were Arcadian colonies. According to another tradition the Arcadians of Peloponnesus settled Gortyna in Crete, and dwelt there jointly with the Cretans (Conon, *Narra.*, 38); we know also that there was in Crete a city called Arcadia.

The myth, according to which Britomartis, to escape from the pursuit of Minos, threw herself into the sea (in which we have an allusion to her relationship to the moon — Selene, or Artemis) and was saved by the nets of the fishers, is also well known to be a legend of very much later date, and entirely unknown to the purely Cretan religion.³ This legend is due to poets and myth-makers who were not inhabitants of Crete; having identified Artemis and Britomartis as the same deities, and not having understood the correct etymology of her surname Dictynna, they constructed the story about the fisher nets — a myth which is indeed in accordance with the character of a nymph or goddess who was fond of the chase.⁴

Etymologically the appellation Dictynna or Δίκτυνη is derived without doubt from the ancient form Δίκτυς, Δίκτυν, (compare Γόρτυν) or Δίκτυνον (Cod.

¹ See "The oaths of Dieriens, Latiens, Oluntiens, etc." Rhangabe, *Ant. Hell.*, No. 1029. — Hoeck, *Kreta*, III, 140. — Crusius, *loc. cit.*, 827, 40, etc.

² In the Arcadian mythology, Tegeates was the son of Lycaon, and the brother of Callisto; the latter was changed into the constellation of the bear, (*Arctos*) by Zeus, to save her from the vengeance of Hera. — EDS.

³ Crusius, in *Roscher's Lex.*, *loc. cit.*

⁴ It is for this reason that Diodorus (V, 76,) gives its etymology εὑρέτιν γενομένην τῶν δίκτυων τῶν εἰς κυνῆς προσαγορευθῆναι Δίκτυναν. "The name Dictynna is derived from the word signifying nets — such as were used in hunting." See also Aristophanes, *Wasps*, line 368: ἡ δέ μοι Δίκτυνα συγγάδων τοῦ δίκτυον "For to my mind Dictynna gets her name from the net."

of Stadiasmes) of the name of the mountain on which was situated her principal temple.¹ So the epithets of Zeus, — Idaeus, Dictaeus, Aigaeus, Talaeus, Skyllaeus; of Apollo, — Styrikites; of Athena, — Sammonia, etc., were given them from mountains of Crete, — Ida, Dicte, Skyllaion, etc., on which they were especially worshipped. So again, Britomartis was only called Dictynna in the cities of the Cydonians which surround the Dictean mountain; while in the others she was simply called Britomartis;² indeed, as we have seen, Callimachus says that it was the *Cydonians* who called her Dictynna. If her appellation were derived from *δίξτρα* (nets), it would have been in common use among *all* the Cretans.

Diodorus (V, 76, 4), who derived his knowledge from the best ancient Cretan sources,—among others from the works of the celebrated Epimenides, the theosophist, not only does not accept the story of the nets as ancient, but positively rejects it, saying that they deceive themselves who claim that Britomartis styled herself Dictynna, because when persecuted by Minos she was saved by the fishermen's nets. "It is not probable," he says, "that a goddess was so feeble as to require the aid of mortals, nor that Minos, the type of a just judge, could have been guilty of such sacrilege." The last reason loses its force, however, when we remember that in the myth Minos is really the same as Zeus.

Certainly the legend of Britomartis as it has come down to us, even as given by Callimachus, cannot be taken to be the primitive form of the Cretan myth. Further, we hold the opinion that we are not bound to accept his version unless it is confirmed by the devices on the coins, which are not only far more ancient than the authors cited (fifth and fourth centuries B. C.), but were also struck by the authorities of the Cretan cities, who knew better than any one else the nature and the details of the local mythology.

Again, the devices on the coins agree with Callimachus, in informing us that there was a goddess or nymph — Britomartis — adored both at Gortyna and Tisyros, who flying like so many other goddesses in the Hellenic mythology (Nemesis, Hera, etc.), from an amorous pursuit, concealed herself in the foliage of oaks and other trees. Callimachus says that her lover was Minos. The *eagle* on the coins, a well-known symbol of Zeus, as well as the oak, the sacred tree of Zeus, shows that her lover was Zeus. But Zeus and Minos are one and the same deity. So far, the texts and the coins agree. The texts of those authors who take Britomartis for Artemis, the goddess of chastity, say that Britomartis escaped from her lover's pursuit. The coin types — in accord with the inscriptions showing that she was a different goddess from the chaste Artemis, — prove the contrary; that is to say, the existence of a [Cretan] myth analogous to the myths of the loves of Zeus

¹ Crusius, in *Roscher's Lex.*, *loc. cit.* An inscription que epithet, according to Creuzer, *Meletemata*, II, p. 29, at Marseilles, C. I. Gr., 6764, calls it Δικτύα. The two have Δικτύηνη. manuscripts of Nicetae Serrariensis, *Deorum Dearum-*

² Crusius, *loc. cit.*

and Callisto — another nymph in the train of Artemis according to the Arcadian mythology which so closely resembles that of Crete. (See above.) Further, the royal sceptre which she holds, enthroned on the tree of her amour, the crown which she wears, the eagle beside her, and the matronly way in which she holds her peplos, prove that she was eminently an object of worship in that region, as the beloved of the king of the gods.

The bull's head which is found on a single type [No. 10 on *Revue Plate*], may perhaps always remain an enigma. We suppose that explanations similar to those offered by M. Overbeck, which we have already cited, will hardly be accepted. But at all events, we cannot overlook the symbolic relation between the bull and Zeus or Minos. It may be, as the goddess is seated above the head of that animal, that it is intended thereby to indicate the place where the *Iερὸς γάμος* took place — that is to say, Gortyna, which was said to have its foundation from a bull, *ταῦρος*.¹

We conclude by saying that it is certain that from the beginning Britomartis, in the Cretan religion, was nothing else than a goddess of nature (Naturgöttin) as indeed originally was the Hellenic Artemis; and the spouse of Zeus exactly as was Callisto in Arcadia, and Hera in Argolis. The legends which call her the *daughter* of Zeus² are recognized as having no importance so far as the primitive nature of this deity is concerned.³ The cult of Britomartis, originating in Phenicia, and carried thence to Argos, the special home of the worship of Hera, from which it finally reached Crete;⁴ the close resemblance between the scene on our coin-types and the myth of Hera receiving Zeus under the form of a bird; the similarity of the type on some of these pieces to the statue of Hera of Argos, who, seated on a throne, wears a crown and carries a sceptre surmounted by a bird;⁵ the identity of the head of our goddess with that of Hera on the didrachms of Argos and that on the didrachms of Cnosos⁶ and of Tylissos, cities of Crete, which copied the didrachms of Argos — all these afford evidence showing that the goddess on the coin-types under discussion played a similar role in the mythology of Gortyna to that which Hera did in that of Argos. Especially must we not forget the legends which grew up in Crete after the Doric invasion, and notably after the colonization from Argos,⁷ according to which Hera accomplished her marriage with Zeus in the region of Cnosos,⁸ a city which was always a rival to Gortyna.

I add in closing a word or two on the significance of the myth of Britomartis.

¹ Eustathius, *Commentary on Dionysius Periegetes*, pp. 88 and 468. See also Chron. Alex. in our *Numis. Cretoise*, p. 154, note 9.

² It need hardly be said that Zeus is well known to have been styled the father and the husband of the same person. Clemens Alex., *Prohept.*, p. 14.

³ See Crusius, *loc. cit.*, p. 823, 20.

⁴ Anton. Liberal., *loc. cit.*

⁵ Paus., II, 17, 4. Schol. Theocritus, XV, 6: see also note 2, p. 37.

⁶ See Svoronos, *Num. Cret.*, pl. VI, 6-7. We mention for the information of our readers in this vicinity, that a copy of this most valuable work, so far as issued, is to be found in the Boston Public Library; it is fully illustrated by the autotype process.—EDS.

⁷ Scylax, p. 18: Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, p. 417.

⁸ See Diodorus, V, 72, from which it may perhaps be inferred that Europa is confused with Hera, and consequently with Britomartis.

To the people of the countries situated between Phenicia and Crete, the story of Europa carried away from Phenicia by Zeus, as a bull, and brought to Crete, was an emblem of the moon carried away [*i. e.* caused to disappear] by the sun (of which the bull was a symbol) rising from the coast of Phenicia, — which moon appeared in the heavens in the evening, from the shores of Crete, whither the sun seemed to have carried her, having caused her as it were to cross over the waves of the sea. To the inhabitants of Crete, and especially those who lived in the central and western portion of the island where alone we find the cult of Britomartis-Dictynna, this same goddess — identified as we have already seen with Artemis and Hecate — was a personification of the moon, who flying from Minos (the sun) hid herself in setting, either among the large trees which covered the island (*τηλεθώσα* "growing luxuriantly") of Crete, or else by apparently throwing herself from the great western promontory of the island into the ocean.

In a word, the whole story is an astronomical myth, which grew out of the observations made by the Cretans on the place of the rising and setting of the sun and moon from their island.

So also are to be explained, as I have already said, the rays which surround some of the coin-types we have been considering, which are to be found on several others, of which I have given examples in a paper entitled *Sternbilder als Münztypen*, published in the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, in 1889, and in my article on *Types se rapportant à la naissance de Zeus*, [Types relating to the birth of Zeus,] in the *Journal Archéologique*, Athens, 1893 (pp. 1-12); we shall give our views at length on these in a contribution to the January-March number of *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique de l'Ecole française d'Athènes*.

JEAN N. SVORONOS,
Directeur du Musée numismatique national.

ATHENS, Oct., 1893.

A RARE ENGLISH MEDAL OF 1690.

I found a medal at the ruins of old Fort Ligonier; it is of silver, something larger than a silver dollar; on one side is a mounted officer with drawn sword; there is a horse behind him, and an army marching; on a circle above, the words "Pacem arrogat armis." On the other side the heads of William and Mary, with these words around them: "Gulielmus et Maria Dei Gratia Mag Br Fr et Hib Rex et Regina." The medal is dated 1690. Can you tell me if it is of any value.

LIGONIER.

Mr. Daniel Parish, President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, writes in reference to this medal: "What is known as 'The Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II,' published by the British Museum in 1885 (vol. I, p. 292), has this to say: 'This medal was struck at the time when William by force of arms had subdued Ireland and restored peace. Extremely rare. British Museum has an electrotype obtained from the Marquess of Bute.'" From this it would appear that our correspondent may have found a valuable medal, which the British Museum would like. — *New York Sun.*

MEDAL OF ERICSSON.

WE have lately obtained a description of the Medal ordered by the Swedish Academy of Sciences to be struck in honor of Ericsson. The dies were cut by the eminent engraver, Madame Lea Ahlborn, of the Royal Mint, Stockholm. Some time after the death of this distinguished inventor, whose services to his adopted country will never be forgotten, Major Adelskold, President of the Academy, delivered a eulogy on his character, in the presence of King Oscar, and at its conclusion the Society ordered the preparation of the dies for this commemorative medal.

The obverse has the head of the discoverer in profile to the right; on the truncation are the initials of the die-cutter, L. A. Below the head N. 1803 o. 1889 (dates of birth and death). Legend, JOHANNES ERICSSON MACHINARUM INVENTOR. [John Ericsson, Inventor of Machines] — the legend alluding to his various inventions of engines, etc., as well as of the Monitor, shown on the reverse.

Reverse, On the field, a picture of the first Monitor steaming to left. Legend, INGENIO ARTEM ET MARTEM DIREXIT. [By his genius he directed art and war.] In exergue, in three lines, SOCIO INCLUTISSIMO | REG. ACAD. SCIENT. SUEC. | MDCCXCIII. [The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences to their most distinguished associate, 1893.]

Struck in bronze and silver. This will, of course, take its place among the medals of distinguished Americans as well as in the Swedish series.

A WASHINGTON PENNY.

A CURIOUS story is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that while George Washington was on a visit to Turk Hill, Ct., in 1785, he dropped a bright copper penny near the site of the Ira Mead homestead. It was one of the few coined that year, and diligent search was made for it; all to no purpose. The property changed hands a few weeks ago, and the new owner began improvements. In throwing out the dirt near the old foundation this penny was unearthed. A youth named Mallison, of Danbury, found the coin, and turned it over to his employer, who is guarding it very carefully. The remark that "it was one of the few coined that year," without specifying it further, throws a cloud over the tale.

SOME SINGULAR CURRENCY.

Eggs have been in circulation in lieu of money in the Alpine villages of Switzerland. Nails have been similarly employed in Scotland, dried codfish in Newfoundland, whales' teeth in the Fiji Islands, mats of rice straw in Angola, salt in Abyssinia, beeswax in Sumatra, red feathers in the isles of the Pacific, tea in Tartary and iron hoes in Madagascar. A century ago tobacco was made legal tender in Virginia. When women were imported into that colony for wives for the settlers, 100 pounds of tobacco per head was charged for them, the price being subsequently raised to 150 pounds.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 16.]

Again I have to interpolate both American and British medical medals of which I have but recently learned.

B. 1. Medical Colleges.

765. *Obverse.* As that of No. 149.

Reverse. In field, within a milled circle: AWARDED TO | | FOR | SUPERIOR SCHOLARSHIP Inscription: THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE | OF PHILADELPHIA Bronze. 28. 44 mm.

In my collection.

B. 2. Hospitals.

766. *Obverse.* The book of life, the lamp of knowledge, and a laurel branch. Inscription: HORNTHAL MEDAL

Reverse. AWARDED TO FOR MAINTAINING WARD DISCIPLINE WITH GENTLE CARE OF PATIENTS. | M(T). S(INAI). T(RAINING). S(SCHOOL). FOR NURSES | 1894. Silver. 20. 30 mm. Founded by Mr. Larry M. Hornthal, a Director of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York. I owe its description to Dr. Alfred Meyer of New York.

767. *Obverse.* An anchor, whose shaft is a Latin cross. Across it a band, with legend: FIDES SPES Beneath, crossed oak branches. Inscription: WALTHAM (MASS.) TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. | | EST² 1885.

Reverse. Blank, for name and date of graduation. Edges milled. Communicated to me by my son, Dr. Malcolm Storer, of Boston.

768. *Obverse.* Within a wreath, the Geneva cross (red enamelled).

Reverse. Blank. Gold. Suspended from an irregular bar, upon which, in black: ICH DIEN Communicated to me by Dr. George F. Keene, Physician to the State Institutions of Rhode Island.

Possibly, in connection with military surgery, the following may also be mentioned.

769. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Upon shoulder: κ Inscription: GEN. JAMES * A. BEAVER Exergue: 1882

Reverse. Within a circle, a pair of crutches, crossed. In their angles, above: AUG. 25; at sides, 18-64. Below, a clover leaf, upon which 2 | A-C (Second Army Corps.) Inscription, below: THE | ONLY MEDAL HE WEARS. | WON AT REAMS STATION. Bronze, gilt. 16. 25 mm. Edges milled.

In my collection.

British Personal medals, continued.

Of the following, I have been informed by Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

Dr. Joseph Black, of Edinburgh.

In addition to the Glasgow medal, No. 606, there is a second.

770. *Obverse.* Bust, clothed, to left. Upon truncation: JOSEPH BLACK M. D.

Reverse. Blank. Oval. 48 x 64. 75. 100 mm. The bust is of white opaque paste, upon a black ground. By Tassie (?)

In the collection of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

I am now enabled to give a more complete description of No. 607, the Dr. Sir Gilbert Blane medal.

(607.) *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: PISTRVCCI. Inscription: GILBERT BLANE BARONETTVS ARCHIATRVS AET LXXXI.

Reverse. Britannia, erect, to left, with trident in right hand, and left upon a medicinal plant on an altar. Around, the staff of Aesculapius, a coiled rope, and an anchor. In front, a sailor supporting a fallen comrade. Legend: MENTE MANVQE. Gold, silver. 24. 38 mm. Weber, *Numismatic Chronicle*, July, 1894, p. 116, No. 191A.

Dr. Sir George Buchanan (), of London.

771. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Inscription: SIR GEORGE BVCHANAN M'D' F'R'C'P' F'R'S'.

Reverse. Two females, erect, of whom one wards off Death, winged and with a scythe, from a prostrate person. Legend: IN SALVTEM PVBLICAM AVDACIA ET INDVSTRIA. Exergue: The staff of Aesculapius and a chalice. Gold, bronze. 35. 55 mm. A new foundation of the Royal Society. Dr. Weber has sent me an engraving of the medal.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

772. Dr. Matthias Lobel (1538-1616), of London, Physician to James I.

Obverse. Bust, to left. Beneath: BRAEMT F. Inscription: GUILELMUS I - BELGARUM REX.

Reverse. A garland of flowers and fruit, interlaced with which, upon a uniting band, LOBEL CLUSIUS DODONÆUS RHEEDE RUMPHIUS BOERHAAVE JACQUIN Within field: SOCIETAS | REGIA | HORTICULTURE | BELGII | BRUXELLIS. Bronze. 32. 50 mm. Guioth, *Revue Belge de Num.*, 1848, p. 113, No. 137, and 1853, p. 203, No. 27; Kluyskens, II, pp. 146, 166; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 128, No. 222; Dirks, I, p. 227, No. 285; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Nov., 1889, No. 1152.

773. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES. *Reverse.* As preceding. Bronze. 32. 50 mm.

774. *Obverse.* Within wreath of flowers, fruit and grain, tied by ribbon: LINNE - TOURNEFORT - MILLER - JUSSIEU - LAMARCK - GESNER - BAUHIN.

Reverse. As preceding. Bronze. 32. 50 mm. This has been communicated to me by Mr. A. de Witte, of Brussels.

John Locke, M. B. (1632-1704), of Oxford.

775. *Obverse.* Bust, facing, with head towards right. Inscription: IOANNES - LOCKE.

Reverse. Liberty and Reason seated upon a sarcophagus; the one, with cornucopia by her side, holds a hat, — the other with scales and books. At their feet a child with book, and surrounded by toys. At right: J. D(ASSIER). Exergue: M(OR-TUUS). 1704. Bronze, lead. 27. 42 mm. Gaetani, II, p. 193, pl. 147, fig. 6; Moehsen, I, p. 337, fig.; Snelling, pl. 26, fig. 5; Rudolphi, p. 96, No. 408; Kluyskens, II, p. 167, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 39; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 736; Hawkins, F. & G., II, p. 271, No. 72.

In my collection.

776. *Obverse.* Bust, facing and to right, with fuller hair, and different arrangement of dress. Below, at right: J. D. Inscription: JOHANNES - LOCKE.

Reverse. As preceding. Bronze. 27. 42 mm. Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 409; Kluyskens, II, p. 167, No. 2; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 738.

In my collection.

777. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: JAC. ROETTIERS. Inscription: JOANNES LOCK.

Reverse. Legend: MENS HABITAT MOLEM. VIRG. GEORG : M.DCC.LXXIV. Silver, bronze. 34. 52 mm. Hauschild, Beitrag zur neuern Münz- und Medaillengeschichte, No. 487; Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 410; Kluyskens, II, p. 168, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96,

No. 39b; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 738; Hawkins, F. & G., II, p. 271, No. 73; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, 1892, No. 42.

778. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: CAUNOIS F. Inscription: JOANNES - LOCKE.

Reverse. NATUS | WRINGTONI | PROPE BRISTOLIUM | IN ANGLIA | AN. M.DC.XXXII. | OBIIT | AN. M.DCC.IV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRIUM | — | M.DCCC.XIX. | DURAND EDIDIT Bronze, lead. 26. 40 mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 168; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 4; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 739; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 272.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

779. As the last, but with MONACHII upon rim. 26. 40 mm. Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 411; Kluyskens, II, p. 168; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 39c.

780. As the last, but JOHANNES, engraved name below bust, and date of birth M.DC.XXXIII. 26. 40 mm. Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, note; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 740; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 272, No. 74.

781. As the last but two, but date M.DCCC.XXI. 26. 40 mm. Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12.

Dr. Sir Thomas Longmore (1816-), of Netley.

See Montefiore.

Dr. George Dixon Longstaff (1799-1892), of London.

782. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: A. WYON. Inscription: GEORGE DIXON LONGSTAFF M.D.

Reverse. Upon an ornamented field, crest; two arms suspended from a bar, above a raised armorial shield. Inscription: IN CELEBRATION OF HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY | · 31 MARCH 1889 · Bronze. 17. 22 mm. Edges beaded.

In my collection.

783. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon neck: AFTER | A. BRUCE JOY Beneath: J. S. & A. B. WYON Inscription: CHEMICAL SOCIETY LONDON

Reverse. Within field, an ornate tablet for recipient's name. Inscription: LONGSTAFF MEDAL | · FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH · Bronze. 48. 76 mm. Edges beaded. In my collection.

Dr. Robert Wishart Lyell (1848-1882), of London.

784. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, three-quarters facing. Inscription: ROBERT WISHART LYELL 1848-1882

Reverse. View of Middlesex Hospital. Inscription: FOR PROFICIENCY IN SURGICAL ANATOMY | AND PRACTICAL SURGERY | AWARDED TO Gold. 24. 38 mm.

Mr. Arthur H. Lyell of London has kindly sent me its description.

Dr. Sir William MacCormac (1836-), of London.

See under B. 3, Medical Societies (International Medical Congress of 1881).

Dr. Sir Morell Mackenzie (1837-1892), of London.

See under B. 2, Hospitals (private nurse).

Dr. John Marshall (1818-1891), of London.

785. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Upon truncation: (Madame) M. T. ZAMBACO FECIT. Inscription: JOHN MARSHALL F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

Reverse. A group of books, etc., beneath a scroll, upon which: ABSQUE LABORE NIHIL. Bronze. 80. 125 mm. Weber, *Numis. Chronicle*, 1894, Part II, p. 141, No. 228.

Dr. Sir James Ranald Martin (1793-1874), of Netley.

786. *Obverse.* Within a circle, upon a reticulated field filled with minute crosses, his arms; a lion rampant holding a crescent above a shield, upon which three crescents and a diamond. Beneath, upon a scroll: HINC FORTIOR - ET CLARIOR To right: J. S. & A. B. WYON Inscription: IN MEMORY OF SIR JAMES RANALD MARTIN C. B.

Reverse. Within a circle with scroll work above and below: ARMY | MEDICAL | SCHOOL Inscription: PRIZE FOR MILITARY MEDICINE | FOUNDED 1876. Bronze. 22. 35 mm. Edges beaded. Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1890, No. 1291.

In my collection.

Dr. Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne (1573-1655), of London. Physician to Henry IV of France, James I of England, and the two Charleses.

787. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: TH · DE · MAYERNE · EQ(UES) · AU⁸ (ATUS). BA⁸(NETUS) · M(AGNAE) · B⁸(BRITANNIAE) · 4 · REG · GAL · ET · ANGL · ARCHIA⁸

Reverse. A winged globe upon an octagon, flanked by rosettes. Above this, a circle, within which two intersecting triangles enclosing a radiant sun. In lower angles, A | I | E | I. Above this, a serpent swallowing itself, and the figure of an alchemist. Still above, the doctor's cap, etc. Below, at each side, a rose. NICOLAS BRIOT, 1625. Legend: NON · HAEC · SINE · NUMINE. 52. 83 mm. Pinkerton, *Medallic History of England*, p. 56, pl. XIX, fig. 4; Snelling, pl. XIII, No. 4; Rudolphi, p. 105, No. 439; Kluyskens, II, p. 201; Duisburg, p. 217, DLXXVII; Hawkins, F. and G., I, p. 241, No. 8; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1794.

Dr. John McLennan (1802-1874), of Calcutta.

788. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: B. WYON SC. Inscription: JOHN M^CLENNAN. 1855.

Reverse. The building. Beneath: B. WYON. Inscription: PRIZE MEDAL | GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE. White metal. 28. 44 mm. Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 27, DCXIB; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 69, No. 797.

Dr. Richard Mead (1673-1754), of London.

789. *Obverse.* Bust, draped, to right. Beneath, to left, L. PINGO F. Inscription: RICHARDVS MEAD · MED · REG · ET SR'S (Socius Regiae Societatis.)

Reverse. An infant, seated, holding a serpent by the throat. Legend, intersected by the moon and radiant sun: LABOR EST - ANGVES - SVPERARE. Exergue: an armorial shield, upon which three pelicans, to left. At sides, N(ATUS). AV(G). XI — MDCLXXIII | O(BIIT). F(EB). XVI — MDCCLIV. Bronze, gilt, tin, lead. 25. 39 mm. Rudolphi, p. 106, No. 441; Kluyskens, II, p. 207; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 41; Renauldin, p. 491; Duisburg, p. 223, DXCIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 760; Durand, p. 126, pl. IX, fig. 3; Skaife, *British Medals of a recent period*, *Proc. Manchester Numismatic Society*, 1868, Part VI, figured, and 1869, Part VII, p. 152; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 675, No. 388; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 699.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own. It has been supposed that the device of the sun and moon on the obverse was solely in relation to Dr. Mead's learning as a numismatist, and that they were taken from a Greek coin of Crotona. I have shown, however, that it was undoubtedly with reference to a work of his upon the influence of the sun and moon upon the human body, and the diseases thus occasioned. Similarly, the device upon the reverse, the child with the serpent, has been thought to refer to professional controversies in which he was engaged, and to pose him as an infant Hercules. I have found, however, that both it and the legend are from a vignette at the end of his treatise on poisons, 1745, where the poison of the viper is especially discussed.

790. *Obverse.* Bust, in loose mantle, to right. Beneath: L. C. WYON SC. Inscription: RICHARD MEAD M.D.

Reverse. Hygieia, with serpent, vase, tripod and lamp. Legend: MERERI ME-DENDO. Exergue: ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL L. C. WYON. SC. Bronze. 45. 72 mm. Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 675, No. 389; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1817.

Rev. Conyers Middleton (1683-1750), of Cambridge. Wrote "Dissertatio de medicorum apud veteres Romanos degentium conditione."

791. *Obverse.* Bust, draped to right. Beneath: GIO. POZZO. ROMA. F. 1724. Inscription: CONYERS MIDDLETON S.T.P.

Reverse. Interior of a library. Inscription: PROTO. BIBLIOTHECARIUS. ACADEMIE. CANTABRIGIENSIS. Bronze. Ruppell, 1876, p. 78; Durand, p. 130; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 460, No. 71.

Nathaniel Montefiore, F. R. C. S. (1819-1883), of London.

792. *Obverse.* Armorial bearings; motto, upon a scroll above: THINK & THANK. Inscription: EX DONIS. N. MONTEFIORE. F : R : C : S : SCHOL : MIL : MED : 1881

Reverse. A wounded soldier upon a stretcher, attended by surgeon (from a photograph of Dr. Sir Thomas Longmore) and men of the Army Medical Corps. In distance, hills with ambulance, and two men carrying a wounded one upon a stretcher. ALPHEE DUBOIS (F.). Legend: ΙΗΤΡΟΣ (the Ionic form of the word) ΤΑΡ ΑΝΗΠ ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΝΤΑΞΙΟΣ ΑΛΛΩΝ. Bronze. 39. 58 mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1890, No. 1292.

In the Government (Lee) Collection. Prize medal of the Government Military Medical College at Netley.

Dr. Frederick John Mouat (1816-), of London.

793. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon truncation: H. T. (Harris Thornycroft, R.A.) Inscription: UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA MDCCCLVI (the date of foundation of the University.)

Reverse. Within laurel branches: MOUAT SCHOLAR. Inscription: PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. Bronze, cast. 35. 55 mm. Cat. Royal Academy Exhibition, 1883, No. 1668. Communicated to me by Dr. F. Parkes Weber of London. The medal is no longer conferred.

Dr. Walter Moxon (1836-1886), of London.

794. *Obverse.* Bust facing. Beneath: ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: IN HONOREM GUALTERI MOXON, M.D. MDCCXXXVI - LXXXVI

Reverse. Portico of the Royal College of Physicians. Beneath: SIR R. SMIRKE R.A. ARCHT. - ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: OB ARTEM MEDICAM STUDIIS ET EXPERIMENTIS AUCTAM Exergue: COLL. REG. MED. LOND. Upon rim, the name of recipient, in his native language, with date of award (engraved). Gold (value £30), bronze. 40. 53 mm. Conferred every third year, for observation and research in clinical medicine.

In my collection.

Dr. John Murray (1843-1873), of London.

795. *Obverse.* The arms of the University. Beneath, upon scroll: INITIUM SAPIENTIAE TIMOR DOMINI (From same die as the Dr. Fife Jamieson medal, No. 744.)

Reverse. THE | JOHN MURRAY | MEDAL AND SCHOLARSHIP | UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN | AWARDED TO | - - - | AS | THE MOST DISTINGUISHED | GRADUATE IN MEDICINE | OF HIS YEAR | - - - Gold. 29. 45 mm. I owe the description to Mr. P. J. Anderson of Aberdeen.

[To be continued.]

THE BLUCHER MEDAL.

IN reply to an inquiry concerning the artist who made the dies for the Berlin Medal of Blucher, an engraving of which was given in our last issue, we have ascertained that they were cut by Friedrich Koenig, son of Johan Heinrich Christophe Koenig; Nagler's "Neues Allgemeine Künstler Lexicon" gives a list of fifteen of his Medals, which however does not embrace all that he engraved. The dates of his birth and death we have not found, but the list of his works given, ranges from 1817 to 1826.

THE "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED" MEDAL.

[See *Journal*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 102.]

THE Medal about which H. M. A. makes inquiries in the April number of the *Journal*, was described at length by Mr. Alfred Sandham in the "Canadian Antiquarian."¹ But as early numbers are altogether out of print, and as the article in question contains some inaccuracies, a short description of the medal may be interesting to many. It was struck by Thomas Wyon shortly after the war of 1812. It appears from the "Explanation of the Proceedings of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada," published on the final dissolution of the Society in 1841, that "one thousand pounds" were set apart, according to a clause in its Constitution, to "bestow Medals as a reward for gallant services rendered in the defence of the Province" in the war of 1812-14, and that the medals were received in 1817. The main object of the Society, however, was the relief of the wounded and others suffering distress or privation through the war. In a report of the work done by the Society, an octavo volume of over 400 pages, printed in Montreal in 1817, it is stated that the first medal prepared was rejected because of some mistake in the design, and a new medal ordered from another medallist. Mr. Low's discovery, two or three years ago, of a variety of the Upper Canada Preserved Medal, giving a different view of the Niagara River, confirms this statement. The medal is illustrated and described by Leroux.² Now, as to which of the two medals was the accepted design, the report gives us no clue. From the report we are led to infer that there was another smaller variety in gold, weighing about twelve pennyweight, giving a value somewhere about ten dollars.

But according to the "Explanation," the medals were never distributed, because of the "difficulty of making a selection" from among the many who had done meritorious service in the war. "The Society felt that to comply with the claims which might be fairly advanced for the contemplated distribution, would require a vast number more medals than the funds set apart for the purpose would enable the Society to furnish." Consequently the medals were deposited in the vaults of the Bank of Upper Canada at "York" (Toronto), pending the decision of the Society as to their final disposal. This decision was not reached until 1820, when the following Resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that as the gold and silver Medals cannot now be distributed in any manner to answer the original purpose for which they were designed, it is expedient that the same be sold as bullion and the net proceeds thereof be put to interest for the purposes above stated."³

"Notwithstanding this Resolution, there seems to have been a disinclination to deal finally with the question." So nothing was done, nor did the Society meet again until 1840. Final action was brought about by a Committee of inquiry appointed by the Provincial Legislature. The surviving members of the Society were called together, when it was

"Resolved, That measures be now taken for carrying into effect the Resolution of the Meeting of the 22nd of February, 1820, and without delay dispose of the Medals for the best price that can be obtained for them."

¹ Vol. I, Old Series, p. 41.

² Supplement to the Coin Cabinet, p. 168b. No. to be erected at York.
866a.

³ These purposes were to aid an hospital or asylum

The "Explanation" further states, that "the Hon. Mr. Allan and Mr. Wood, to whom the execution of the Resolution was committed, proceeded . . . to carry the measure into effect according to the best of their judgment," and that "there can be no doubt of the propriety of defacing the Medals before they were disposed of, because that alone could ensure their not falling into unworthy hands."

The medals were defaced with a cold-chisel by a blacksmith named Paul Bishop. The operation was carried on in the Hon. Mr. Wood's back yard, and so thoroughly was it done, that not a single specimen escaped to fall into the "unworthy" hands of collectors. All of the known Wyon medals are restrikes. While not a single specimen of the smaller gold medals has ever come to light, a statement shows that 61 gold medals, weighing 39 oz. 1 dwt. 8 grs., were sold for £138 19 10 = \$555.97, and that 548 silver medals, weighing 932 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., were sold for £256 9 6 = \$1,025.90. As the medals are stated to have cost £750 (\$3,000), we may calculate the cost of dies and striking the medals, apart from their bullion value, to have been about \$1,400.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

DEVICES ON THE JACKSON TOKENS.

THE political significance of the devices on the Jackson Tokens is not always clear to the average coin student of to-day. One of the pieces has a jackass with the letters L. L. D. (*sic*) on the animal's body; this alludes to the degree which was conferred upon President Jackson by Harvard University in 1833, rather out of compliment to the occupant of that high office than for any special knowledge of the law which he possessed. Above are the words ROMAN FIRMNESS which suggest with the obstinate attitude, characteristic of the animal used to symbolize the President, the well known pertinacity of Jackson; while VETO below, refers to his veto of the bill passed by Congress establishing the United States Bank, a measure the desirability of which entered largely into the politics of those days. The legend, THE CONSTITUTION AS I UNDERSTAND IT which occurs on these tokens, is taken from his second Inaugural Address.

Other tokens, issued by the Whigs, were equally sarcastic. One has the hero of New Orleans standing, wearing a dress coat, a sword in his right hand with which he defends a well filled purse in his left, and a balky mule on the reverse, with similar mottoes to those already mentioned; the animal doubtless alludes to the asininity which his opponents thought he displayed in his warfare on the U. S. Bank, which was favored by a large portion of the business men of the country, and which encountered little if any opposition until Jackson became President. A hog running at full speed, with the motto MY THIRD HEAT, alludes to his so-called "pig-headedness," and particularly to his third message to Congress, denouncing the Bank.

Among the Whig tokens was one with a small bust of Old Hickory, and the words, MY EXPERIMENT, MY CURRENCY, MY GLORY, etc., satirizing what was thought to be his egotism and personal vanity. In 1834, when that party gained a victory at the polls, in New York, they struck a token with a ship under full sail, emblematic of the anticipated national prosperity on their return to power, and when the "Hard times" of 1837 followed after Van Buren's election, the ship, with EXPERIMENT on its hull, is shown dismasted, wrecked upon the rocks, with the lightning of popular discontent completing its ruin.

Jackson's Sub-Treasury scheme, which was strongly advocated somewhat later by Van Buren in his canvass for the succession to the Presidency, was typified by a safe with the words SUB-TREASURY upon it, borne upon the back of a tortoise, to show the slow progress which the plan made in gaining public favor; on the reverse of these is found a jackass at full gallop, with the legend "I follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessor," which is said to indicate the speed at which "Little Van" gained the public regard. This is questionable, as some collectors take the exact opposite view, believing it was an intentional sarcasm on the Democratic nominee. The latter view is confirmed by some of the lithographic caricatures of the day, in which Van Buren was pictured as walking slowly behind a jackass, and carefully stepping in his hoofprints.

Of the tokens issued by Jackson's supporters, one has on its obverse a profile of the General, and on the reverse THE BANK MUST PERISH and a patriotic quotation from his famous Proclamation on the Nullification acts at the South—THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED, words which were often recalled during the War for the Union.

All of these tokens, it will be seen, have a more or less direct allusion to the controversy which attended the repeal of the charter of the United States Bank, and the financial distress and suspension of specie payments which followed so closely upon that measure, to which the "Hard times" were generally attributed by the opponents of the party in power, and chiefly to the removal of the Government deposits from that institution, disturbing the course of business.

LINCOLN MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal:—

THE old brick dwelling house, on Tenth Street, in Washington, opposite Ford's theatre where Lincoln was assassinated, whither he was conveyed after the fatal shot was fired, and in which he breathed his last, has been made a treasure house of "Lincolniana." Aside from numerous personal relics, books—biographical, historical, etc.—relating to the civil war, to slavery, and especially to the martyred President, there are said to be "hundreds of Lincoln bronze medals," and also "Lincoln medals in all the metals and materials known to the art of medal making," of which the "most valuable is a gold medal which was presented to Mrs. Lincoln after the death of her husband, by 40,000 Frenchmen." This is said to have been struck "in France, but that Napoleon III refused to permit copies to be made therefrom. Four copies, however, were made in Switzerland, and Mr. Oldroyd bought one of these for his collection." The collection of relics made by the gentleman named, was the nucleus of the large and interesting gathering, which is preserved in the house referred to.

The account of this medallic collection is very vague. Can any of your readers tell us how many *different* medals of Lincoln are here gathered? The number mentioned, much exceeds those described in the *Journal* several years ago by Mr. Zabriskie, and supplemented by Mr. H. W. Holland. Possibly one of these gentlemen can inform us whether the number *not* described is anything like what seems to be the case from the statements of the article from which I have quoted. They, or some other collector, may also be able to furnish a description which will identify the

French medal alluded to, and possibly explain how it was that four impressions were struck in Switzerland, apparently from the French dies. The article from which my extracts are copied, gives quite a full account of the house and its contents, but the statements as to the medals are difficult to understand.

R.

THE PONTIFICAL MEDAL FOR 1894.

THE Annual issue of the Pontifical Medal for 1894 has just appeared. It commemorates the foundation of the "Seminaries of the Indies." A correspondent gives the following account of its submission to the approval of Pope Leo:—

The Holy Father, on June 26, received Cardinal Mocenni, the new Bishop of Sabina, in special audience. The Cardinal presented to His Holiness the Cavaliere Francesco Bianchi, engraver in metal of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, who came to offer His Holiness the annual medal which is expressly coined for the Feast of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul. This year the medal represents, as is customary, on the obverse, the effigy of the Sovereign Pontiff, with the inscription around: **LEO.** **XIII.** **PONT.** **MAX.** **AN.** **XVII.** : and on the reverse, the institution of the Seminaries of the Indies. Here is the figure of Religion, pointing to St. Francis Xavier, who is holding a young Indian by the hand who calls to his attention this seminary. Around the medal on the reverse is the legend, closely appertaining to the subject of the design, and which was written by Monsignor Nocella, Secretary of the Consistorial: — **FILII.** **TVI.** **INDIA.** **ADMINISTRI.** **TIBI.** **SVLTIS.** In the exergue, beneath this design, appears, **XAVERIO.** **AVSPICE.** **ET** **PATRONO** **MDCCCLXXXIV.** The Holy Father was greatly pleased with the execution of the work, and addressed words of encomium to Professor Bianchi, expressive of his great satisfaction at the excellence of the design and coining of these medals, three of which were given to him: one in gold, one in silver and one in bronze.

These medals, coined once a year, furnish an enduring series of memorials of the great deeds accomplished by the Pontiffs. The origin of this custom of thus commemorating the chief event of the year, so far as the Pontiff's work is concerned, goes back several centuries. Among early medals of this class, are those commemorating several of the designs of great artists for the building of the present basilica of St. Peter's, over three centuries ago. To the collector of medals the story of the Pontiffs, for several centuries past, is revealed in pictures, or low reliefs, of high artistic merit, and quite easily read. Many events, which have dropped out of the stately productions of the "historic muse," are thus revealed in all their force and circumstance, by the designs on these "medals of everlasting bronze."

P. D.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia has recently obtained new and more convenient rooms in the building of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Broad and Pine Streets. Their first meeting in these quarters was held April 5, and Dr. Brinton presided. The commodious Library Hall of the School is granted for the use of the Society, and its own books will be placed here, where they will be accessible to its Members and others, thus greatly increasing the usefulness of the organization.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND HIS MEDALS.

THERE are probably few collectors of American medals who have not some of the numerous varieties of "Vernons" in their cabinets. It is in some respects an interesting series, being the most numerous of any relating to the Western continent, with the possible exception of the Spanish American Proclamation pieces, struck by the larger cities and occasionally by the Clerical authorities of the different cathedrals, in the Mexican and South American possessions of His Most Catholic Majesty, to commemorate the accession to the throne of the Kings of Spain. Quite a large number of these have been described in the early volumes of the *Journal*, but others have since been found, and there are nearly one hundred and eighty now known, if we include those which relate to Fort Chagre, Cartagena and Havana, as well as those on Porto Bello, the earliest of them all. These are all given in the recent volume on Historical Medals relating to America, by the late Mr. C. Wyllys Betts.

Of the execution of these pieces, struck to catch the favor of the populace, and more for the profit of the manufacturer, there is little to be said. The devices they bear, and especially their legends and mottoes extolling the exploits of Admiral Vernon, and the revival of "British glory," appealed to the patriotism and national pride of the British people, as no other medals seem to have done.

In many respects the victory at Porto Bello was one of the heaviest blows which Great Britain ever struck at the Spanish power in America. Porto Bello, "the Beautiful Harbor," on the northern shore of the Isthmus of Panama, and almost directly north of the city of Panama, was discovered by Columbus in 1502. There are few harbors on the coast, and its sheltered bay, its convenience of access from the interior, and its naturally strong position, made this a safe refuge for the men-of-war and the treasure-ships preparing to carry their precious cargoes homeward, to enrich the Spanish crown. The guns of its forts long protected the armed vessels and "coast-guards" which searched and plundered the ships of England, and for years it seemed to be safe against any attack which might be made upon it.

Admiral Hosier, with twenty ships, had vainly tried to capture it, as early as 1726. But thirteen years after, the Hon. Edward Vernon in a debate on Spanish aggressions, in Parliament, sneered at his failure, and declared that "with six ships of the line he would take the place." In July, 1739, he was made Admiral of the Blue, and on the fifth of the following November he sailed from Jamaica for Porto Bello with but six ships; leaving one on his way, to cruise off Cartagena, he appeared before the town with only five — though most of the medals which commemorate the affair say "With six ships only he took Porto Bello," or words to that effect, and frequently show his little command of six ships sailing into the harbor. The "Louisa," however, one of the fleet, actually took no part in the engagement.

At that time the town consisted of about five hundred houses, with two churches, and the steeples of these two churches shown on the medals serve a useful purpose to the collector in distinguishing some of the minute die-varieties. Its harbor was semi-circular, about a mile in diameter, defended by large castles of stone, erected one on either side of the entrance, on high cliffs overlooking the bay; another smaller fort was built upon a point of land on the shore, near the middle of the town. The northern fort was called the Iron Fortress; that on the southern side, St. Jago de Gloria, and the central battery, St. Jeronimo. Of the action itself it is not necessary

to speak in detail; it was stubbornly fought, but victory did not long delay in making the British Admiral master of the town. When the news reached England, the enthusiasm of the nation was unbounded. Nearly five months elapsed before the London Gazette published the first tidings of the victory, and announced "The Spanish pride humbl'd" by the prowess of Vernon and his companions.

It was the more gratifying to British pride, as an omen of the revival of her glory on the sea. Nothing of like importance had been achieved by British arms since Marlborough's victories, and Vernon was the hero of the hour. For two centuries this port had poured its treasures into the hands of Spain; but at last it had fallen. British merchantmen might now voyage the Caribbean with no fear of unjust seizure, and no praise was too great to award to the conqueror. The American colonies shared in the enthusiasm. Lawrence Washington had taken part in one of Vernon's expeditions, and the old family mansion in Virginia assumed the name of "Mount Vernon" in commemoration of the event.

Vernon was born at Westminster, England, Nov. 12, 1684. He came from an ancient family, and at the age of eighteen he entered the navy, as Second Lieutenant. Of his services under Queen Anne and her successors, the first two Georges, not much need be said; it was marked by no stirring events; the only action of consequence in which he was engaged, which we find mentioned, was his capture of a French ship of thirty guns, in 1711. His subsequent efforts after his victory at Porto Bello did not confirm the hopes of the people, but for this it is claimed he was not to be held responsible. He captured Fort Chagre in 1740, and a year later, with Sir Chaloner Ogle, a fleet of thirty ships of the line and eighty-five smaller vessels and transports, bearing 12,000 troops under Gen. Wentworth, he made an attempt on Cartagena; though at first some successes were gained, and despatches were sent home announcing a victory, the fleet were finally obliged to retire, without accomplishing their object. Vernon however lost none of his popularity, and the miscarriage of the expedition was attributed to dissensions between the leaders. He remained in command of the fleet in the West Indies for a year or two longer; in 1745 he was promoted to be Admiral of the White, and sent with a fleet to the North Sea. Here he succeeded in the duties assigned him, but the following year he became engaged in a hot controversy with the Admiralty, the result being his resignation, and his enemies succeeded soon after in having him cashiered. He subsequently retired from public life, and died at Nacton, Suffolk, on the 29th October, 1757.

It is not too much to say that the memory of this brilliant event in English annals has stood out with much greater prominence and come down to us with greater lustre, because of the numerous medals of this series. Notwithstanding the contemptible workmanship of the dies, and the comical figures, often mere caricatures, of the gallant officers whose names are borne upon the medals, they were struck and sold by thousands. To these little bits of brass, and not to extended notices on the page of history, the hero of Porto Bello is indebted for much of his fame at the present day. The "beautiful harbor" never recovered from the blow; it has now but thirteen hundred inhabitants; its wharves are deserted, its streets are silent, and its unhealthy condition makes it shunned by the merchant vessels which trade in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea: while the disgrace which clouded the last years of the Admiral is forgotten or unknown to those who read the inscriptions which declare "Brave Vernon made us free," and "By courage and conduct" "reviv'd the British glory."

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxix, page 27.]

DCCCCLXXIII. Obverse, Two winged figures, standing and clasping right hands; the one at the right is facing, and with his left is pouring fruit from a cornucopia; the other, to right, places his left hand on the shoulder of the first; a bow crossed by a quiver is on the ground behind him; above are the square and compasses, over which is the All-seeing eye. Legend, on the left, □ FRATERNIDAD. N. 1 on the right, O. DE MAZATLAN. [Lodge "Fraternity" No. 1, Orient of Mazatlan] and on the base, 26. D. D. 10. M. M. A. L. 5868 [26th day of the tenth Masonic month, year of light 5868. (*Dia del decimo mes Masonico Ano Luminar*,) equivalent I presume to December 26, 1868.] Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top by which it was attached to a pendant and dark red ribbon. Silver. Struck in the form of an isosceles triangle; the sides, 27 nearly, the base, 24.¹

DCCCCLXXIV. Obverse, Within a broad, ornate, engraved border, the legend above, □ VOLNEY □ and below, completing the circle, O. D. Maz. 5870 Within, on a horizontal line across the field, T. N. 2. [Volney Lodge (*Taller*) No. 2, Orient of Mazatlan, 1870.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Attached by a double ring to the interior angle of a square, one arm of which is grained to represent wood, and the other is graduated; the outer angle of the square is attached to a clasp or slide, somewhat in the form of an ornate shield. Worn with a light blue watered silk ribbon. Clasp and square silver, the medal silver-gilt. Size of medal, 17; length of arms of square, 20 nearly, one arm being slightly longer than the other.²

There is another Lodge in Mazatlan which has a "bijou," and although as will be seen from the description below, furnished me by Dr. Bastow, it is a badge and cannot be reckoned among Medals, I insert it here without numbering, as Mexican Masons, whose Members' jewels are very frequently made in symbolic forms, such as stars, triangles, and the like, constantly call them medals. It is composed of the square and compasses having attached to the outer angle of the square, at the bottom, a circle on which is the legend O. D. MAZATLAN 21. D. D. 10 M. M. A. L. 5870 * LIBERTAD * [Orient of Mazatlan, 21st of the tenth Masonic Month in the year of Light 5870. The reversed letters are for *Libertad, Fraternidad, Igualdad*, Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.] The other Spanish words abbreviated are given above. The circle has the centre removed and incloses a small photograph of Gen. Rosales, for whom the Lodge is named. At the top of the compasses are two leaves of frosted silver, their points attached to a bar on which L. S. A. ROSALES N. 3. [Logia Simbo-

¹ In the Bastow collection, Guadalajara, Mexico. The □ has . The "bow and quiver" is an ancient national Mexican emblem, frequently used by Morelos on his coins of necessity. The Lodge is one of the Mexican National Rite, and the number, local,—there being several Lodges which call themselves No. 1. Bro. Bastow, to whom I am indebted for rubbings and

descriptions of those mentioned as in his collection, informs me that he considers all the Medals of Lodges of this Rite as very rare.

² In the Bastow collection. The allusion in the name of the Lodge has not been ascertained. This Lodge is also under the National Rite.

lica Antonio Rosales, Symbolic Lodge, etc.] The bar is fastened to a ribbon of the color worn by the Lodge, which has at its top a triangle with R.: N.: M.: on its base. [Rita Nacional Mexicana.] On the square are the letters A.: L.: V.: y on the left arm and A.: P.: D.: D.: G.: H.: on the right [Al Triunfo de la Verdad y al Progreso del Genero Humano. To the triumph of truth and the progress of mankind.] Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of base of triangle and of circle 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. The legend in black enamel.¹

DCCCCLXXV. Obverse, On the field are a pair of scales in equipoise, on the horizontal bar of which are the square and compasses; beneath the angle of the square and nearly filling the space between the scale-pans, an open book on which in three lines CONSTI | TUCION | 1857 [The date is that of the year when the present National Constitution of Mexico was adopted.] Legend, on the left, □ VICTORIA; across the apex, N° 1; on the right, OR.: DE DURANGO and on the base, D.: 16. D.: 4° M.: M.: A.: L.: 5869. [Lodge "Victory," Orient of Durango, the 16th day of the fourth Masonic month, 1869.] The Spanish words abbreviated are the same as those given in the preceding descriptions. Reverse, Plain. Silver. In form, an equilateral triangle; length of side, 26. A loop and ring at the top, by which it is worn suspended to a red ribbon.²

DCCCCLXXVI. Obverse, The radiant sun on the centre surrounded by two concentric circles between which is the legend • □ REFORMA • above, and below, completing the circle, R.: N^l.: MEXICANO [Lodge No. 1, "Reform," National Mexican Rite.] The circular centre is placed upon a star of six points, formed by two equilateral triangles, with small balls on the points; the several points have Masonic emblems, — beginning at the upper one and proceeding around to the right they bear the square and compasses; the square surmounted by a gavel; a plumb; a trowel; a dagger, point inward; and two right hands joined. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of circular centre, 16; of star from point to point, 30. A loop and ring at the top, by which it is worn suspended to a dark green ribbon.³

DCCCCLXXVII. Obverse, A winged and draped figure flying to right on clouds; her arms are outspread and in her left hand is a triangular level; above, a radiant star of five points sheds its beams over the field. Legend, on a dead-finished border slightly raised, above, RESP.: LOG.: VERDAD MASONICA N° 89 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.: DE PUEBLA ★ [Worshipful Lodge of Masonic Truth, Orient of Puebla.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive leaves and berries, tied with a small ribbon at the bottom, is the inscription in eleven lines, the first between the ends of the wreath, the second curving downwards, the seventh and the last curving upward, 1881 |

¹ The Lodge is named in honor of Antonio Rosales, a General who figured in the State of Sinaloa against the French, and was killed in battle near Alamos, Sonora. Culiacan-Rosales, the capital of Sinaloa, added his name to the former name of the city. In the Bastow collection.

² In the Bastow collection. The Lodge is under the Mexican National Rite. The □ has ∙.

³ In the Bastow collection. The □ has ∙. Dr. Bastow writes me that he has not ascertained by what Lodge this was struck. I place it here to bring it into connection with others struck by Lodges of the same Rite.

E. CHAVERO | A. | CHAVERO | E. MARQUEZ, M. AZPIROZ | F. NAVA | J. DELGADO, M. A. MENDEZ | S. M. PEREIRA, J. CARSOLO | F. ALVAREZ, E. ZARATE | E. CHAIX, M. PEREA | P. BARRIENTOS (Probably the names of the Founders). In minute letters outside the wreath at the bottom, PASTNA (Probably for Pastrana, all the letters are not legible). A loop at the top. Silver. Size 24 nearly.¹

DCCCCLXXVIII. Obverse. On a central circle, a clothed bust of Comonfort in profile, facing observer's left, and surrounded by a cable-tow with five knots; no legend; from the edge of the circle spring four arms, forming a cross, ornate but not heraldic in form; between each of the arms of the cross are three groups of rays, the central group separated (?) by a saw-cut from the others which are attached to the arms. These arms on obverse have no inscription, but bear a sort of boss on the ends of each. Reverse, On a similar circle, the square and compasses enclosing the letter G, the left arm of the square, as is frequently the case, more minutely subdivided. Legend, above, RESP.: | □ | Y.: COMONFORT N 86 and below, completing the circle, ★ 5642 ★ [Worshipful Lodge Y(gnacio) Comonfort, 1882²]. On the right arm of the cross TOL^{RA} [Toleration]; on the bottom VIRTUD [Virtue]; on the left CARIDAD [Charity]; and on the upper arm CIENCIA [Science]. All the words read outward from the centre. Rays between the arms as on obverse. A loop at the top attached to a star of five points. Silver. Size of central circle, 14; from end to end of cross, 27.

The following, though struck from dies, is a composite badge, and can not be classed among Medals; but for reasons mentioned above, I give the description without numbering it. It is a Member's Jewel of a Lodge in Puebla. Obverse, A star of six points, formed by two triangles interlaced: the outer spaces between the points are filled with formal rays, also struck, and which proceed from the centre of the star. On this centre is a Liberty cap in red enamel, and bearing on its lower edge the word LIBERTAD in silver letters; the tip of the cap is of silver, and falls in front. The spaces inside the points, between the sides of the two triangles, are pierced. The triangle which forms the lower point of the star has no inscription on either of its sides. On the right side of the other triangle, L.: M.: R.: LOG.:; on the base, LIBERTAD N.: 39, and on the left Or.: d.: PUEBLA (The Very Worshipful Lodge Liberty, *La Muy Respetable Logia*, No. 39, Orient of Puebla.) Reverse, Concave and plain, showing only a small nut, by which the cap on the obverse is fastened. The points of the star terminate in small balls except the one at the top, which has a loop, and the jewel is worn suspended by a ribbon of the national colors. Silver. Size from point to opposite point, 34 nearly.³

¹ In the Lawrence collection.

² The Lodge, which I understand has its Orient at Puebla, is named in honor of Ygnacio Comonfort, the Mexican General and President, born at Puebla about 1810. He held various public positions, and fought for the Liberal cause against the French. He was murdered by bandits in November, 1863.

I do not attempt to explain why the date on the pre-

ceding Medal, of Lodge No. 89, is 1881, while that of No. 86, now described, is 1882 (employing the rule for transposing the date of the Scottish rite given in a preceding note). Possibly one may be the date of organizing, and the other that of its Charter. The □ has .'. This is in the Lawrence Collection.

³ For the opportunity to examine this I am indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York.

DCCCCLXXIX. Obverse, A monument, in form resembling an altar; on its face an octagonal panel enclosing a skull and cross bones: its top has a sort of pediment on which is a radiant star of five points; behind, and appearing above the top of the monument, a small weeping willow (? possibly intended for an acacia bush); over this are clouds, and the crescent moon at the left. Under the right corner of the monument G. P. very small—the die-cutter's initials. Legend, on a dull raised border, above, RESP.'. LOG.'. MARTIRES DE VERACRUZ № 63 and below, ★ OR.'. DE TEHUANTEPEC ★ [Worshipful Lodge The Martyrs of Vera-cruz, No. 63, Orient of Tehuantepec.] Reverse, On the field, the inscription in six lines, ITUARTE, | RODRIGUEZ, | RUBALCABA, ALBA, | PORTILLA, ALBERT, | CUETO, CARO, | CAPMANY. (Names, no doubt, of the "Martyrs.") Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, VICTIMAS DEL FEROZ TERAN [Victims of a ferocious tyrant] a five-pointed star at the bottom. On the edge, incused, ★★★ JUNIO 25 DE 1879 A LA MADRUGADA ★★★ [At dawn, June 25, 1879]. Copper. Size 24. A loop for ring at the top.¹

DCCCCLXXX. Obverse, An altar-shaped monument showing its front and left side; its front is panelled and has in three lines VICTIMAS | DE LA GUERRA | DE 3 ANOS [Victims of the Three Years' War]; its left side has a radiant star of five points; in the pediment, the square and compasses, small, enclosing the letter G, rays from which nearly fill the triangular space; on the top, a winged hour-glass; at the left of the monument is a sugar cane (?) and on the right a weeping willow; a star of five points above fills the remainder of the field with its rays: in the ground under the monument, at the right, in small letters, PASTRANA (die-cutter). In exergue, R.'. E.'. A.'. A [Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite.] Legend, on a dull border, slightly raised, RESP.'. □ MARTIRES DE LA REFORMA № 80 and below, ★ OR.'. DE TLAXIACO ★ [Worshipful Lodge Martyrs to Reform, No. 80, Orient of Tlaxiaco.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G; the left arm of the square is minutely subdivided. In the rays under the square on the left FUNDADA; on the right, EN 5641. [Founded in 1881]: parallel with the rays and before 5, in small letters, PASTRANA Legend, in an outer circle, near the edge, PEDRO RAMIREZ ★ FELIX CALVO ★ MACARIO GOMEZ and below, completing circle, ★ J. OCTAVIO REYES ★ On an inner concentric circle, CENOBIO ROBLES ★ EVARISTO R. DIAZ ★ RAFAEL REYES and below, completing it, ★ LUIS VEGA ★ In a semi-circle over the compasses, PERFECTO NIETO² A loop at the top pierced for a ring. Silver. Size 24.

DCCCCLXXXI. Obverse, In the field the upper portion of a draped female figure facing (Silence), rises from a semicircle of clouds. A sort of

¹ The inscriptions, etc., seem to need no explanation: *Teran* is perhaps for *Tirano*, or *Tirania*. The ribbon, white with black edges, and a broad central stripe of black, alludes to the event from which the Lodge took its name. The semi-political character of Mexican Masonry is largely due to the opposition of the Roman church. In the Lawrence Collection.

² Nieto, if I am correctly informed, means descendant; the significance would be perhaps that the members of the Lodge are true descendants or loyal to the principles of the "Martyrs" in the so-called Three Years' War. The names are probably those of some of the "Martyrs," but this I have not ascertained. In the Lawrence collection.

hood covers her head and falls upon her shoulders; her dress is fastened by a girdle tied in front; the forefinger of her right hand is placed on her lips, and her left hand, with forefinger extended, rests on her breast. Above her head is a radiant star of five points. Legend, R.: L.: HIJOS DEL SILENCIO N^o 66, and below, filling out the circle, ★ OR.: DE TUXPAN ★ [Worshipful Lodge Sons of Silence, No. 66, Orient of Tuxpan.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a star of five points, rays from which extend into the field. The left arm of the square is divided by a scale of tenths, the right by a scale of fourths. On the right of a large ray extending downward below the angle of the square, G. and on the left, P. These letters are retrograde, and so small as hardly to be noticed without a glass; probably the initials of the die-cutter. There is no legend. A loop at the top, on the planchet. Silver. Size 20 nearly. Worn with a light blue ribbon.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

LENOX LYCEUM MEDAL.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. Robert Sneider, of New York, for an impression of the Medal struck for the "World's Candy Exposition," held last winter in New York. The obverse shows the Western Hemisphere, on which is seated a female figure, to left, draped; in her right hand she holds a horn of plenty; her left rests upon a shield blazoned with the national arms of the United States; at her feet is the American eagle with wings displayed and holding in his beak a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM: his talons hold the olive branch, and a sprig of olive is also seen at the left of the figure. Legend, WORLD'S CANDY on the left and EXPOSITION on the right. The engraver's name R. SNEIDER NEW YORK in small letters, the line curving upwards, beneath the hemisphere. The reverse has at the left a winged elfin figure, undraped, to right, seated on clouds which nearly fill the lower part of the field; he holds to his lips with both hands a trumpet, the cloth of which has LENOX LYCEUM in two lines; a sunburst appears above. On the clouds are two ribbons floating to the right; on the upper one, NOV. 6TH TO 25TH 1893, and on the lower, ★ NEW YORK ★ No legend. White metal, gilt. Size 24.

CABUL MINT.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is adopting several progressive measures. In addition to the building of an electric light station, and other public works, he has founded a mint at Cabul, and at no distant day we shall see his coinage in circulation, struck by workmen under the instruction of Europeans.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. The last letter of the name of the place where this Lodge has its Orient, may be an M on the medal, but I take it to be meant for the capital of the Mexican State of that name.

THE CANADIAN "INDIAN CHIEF'S" MEDAL.

THE practice of giving medals to the Indians dates back over two hundred years. The occasions were: the signing of treaties or other agreements, for services rendered in war, or for assistance accorded to colonists. The value of the gift was early recognized by the Indians as at once an attractive ornament and a token of good will from their great Father across the sea. They valued medals, too, according to their size; therefore large medals were eagerly sought. Louis XVI recognized this fact, and gave medals as large as 76 millimetres in diameter. But this size was reserved for great chiefs or for exceptionally valiant deeds; four smaller sizes were prepared, one as low as 30 millimetres, and given to minor chiefs and others, according to their rank or services. George III, after the Conquest, followed the same practice, but reduced the number of sizes to three, which were 77, 60 and 38 millimetres respectively. But in size these medals were far outdone by that presented by the Canadian Government to the Indian chiefs in 1872. Its diameter is 95 millimetres. The occasion was the signing of the Stone Fort and Manitoba Post treaties, or "Treaties Number One and Two." By these treaties the whole Province of Manitoba and much of the surrounding country (save that which had been freed by the Selkirk treaty in 1812) was opened for settlement. In 1870 the Indians of Manitoba, becoming uneasy on account of the influx of settlers, asked Lieutenant Governor Archibald to enter into a treaty with them. In 1871, therefore, on his representations, the Privy Council of Canada appointed Mr. Wemys McK. Simpson as a Commissioner to negotiate with the Indians. Mr. Simpson, soon after his appointment, issued a proclamation, calling them to meet him on the 25th of July and the 17th of August of that year. About one thousand Indians and half-breeds assembled in response to this call, and the result was that "Treaty Number One" was signed on the third of August by the Commissioner, Mis-koo-ke-new (Red Eagle), and six other chiefs with their marks. "Treaty Number Two" was signed on the 31st of August by the Commissioner, Mekis, three other chiefs, and a half-breed named Richard Woodhouse.

On the 3d of November Mr. Simpson reported to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the result of his negotiations, the following extract from which will be of interest in this connection:

"Every band had its spokesman, in addition to its chief, and each seemed to vie with another in the dimensions of his requirements. I may mention as an illustration, that in the matter of reserves, the quantity of land demanded for each band amounted to about three townships per Indian, and included the greater part of the settled portions of the Province. It was not until the 3d of August, or nine days after the first meeting, that the basis of arrangement was arrived at, upon which is founded the treaty of that date. Then, by means of mutual concessions, the following terms were agreed upon. For the cession of the country described in the treaty referred to, and comprising the Province of Manitoba and certain country in the northeast thereof, every Indian was to receive a sum of three dollars a year in perpetuity, and a reserve was to be set apart for each band, of sufficient size to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five persons, or in like proportion as the family might be greater or less than five. As each Indian settled down upon his share of the reserve, and commenced the cultivation of the land, he was to receive a plough and a harrow. Each chief was to receive a cow and a male and female of the smaller kinds of animals bred upon a farm, etc. In addition to this each chief was to receive a dress, a flag, and a *medal* as marks of distinction; and each chief, with the exception of Bozawewaquare, the Chief of the Portage band, was to receive a buggy, or light spring wagon.

Two councillors and two braves of each band were to receive a dress somewhat inferior to that provided for the chiefs, and the braves and councillors of the Portage band excepted, were to receive a buggy. Every Indian was to receive a gratuity of three dollars, given as a payment for good behavior.

From this it may be noted that only the head chiefs were promised medals, the braves and councillors having to be content with the distinctive dress alone; and that, contrary to the usual custom, the medals were not given on the signing of the treaty. According to the date of the medal, it was not until the following year that it was given. It had in fact to be ordered. This was not done until the beginning of 1872, when Messrs. Hendry & Lesslie, silversmiths of Montreal, received an order for a small number of medals to be made after a design furnished them. This design consisted of the Confederation medal of 1867 for the centre, with an outer rim inscribed on the obverse DOMINION OF CANADA CHIEFS 1872 MEDAL; and on the reverse, INDIANS OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES. Accompanying the letter was a Confederation Medal in bronze, and on this the silversmiths fitted a rim in copper about eleven millimetres wide; they then formed the letters of the inscription and soldered them on to this outer rim. From this medal, so built up, the requisite number of electrotype impressions were taken. The shells were filled up with lead, and fastened together with an outer band of copper. These electrotypes were afterwards plated to appear like silver.

Rumors state that the Chiefs were at first delighted with the size of the medals, but subsequently became disgusted when they found their capacity for purchasing fire-water was limited indeed!

In addition to those ordered by the Government, a further supply of these electrotype medals was made for collectors.

Five other treaties were negotiated between the years 1873 and 1876 with the Indians of the north-west, for which a special medal was struck by Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon. This medal bears the same bust of the Queen as that on the Confederation medal, but the inscription is simplified to VICTORIA REGINA. The reverse has a prairie scene with a general officer shaking hands with an Indian chief in the foreground. The inscription reads INDIAN TREATY NO (blank) with 187 at the bottom in incused letters; the number of the treaty and the last figure of the date to be punched in when the treaty was signed. There is a statement that this medal was exchanged for the electrotypes given in 1872.

Ex-Governor Morris of Manitoba, in writing of these treaties, thus refers to the practice of giving medals to the Indian Chiefs commanding:

“ The payment of an annual salary of twenty-five dollars to each chief, and of fifteen dollars to each councillor, or head-man, of a chief (thus making them in a sense officers of the Crown), and in addition, suits of official clothing for the chiefs and head-men, British flags for the chiefs and silver medals. These last are given both in the United States and in Canada, in conformity with an ancient custom, and are much prized by the chiefs and their families. Frequently the Indians have exhibited to me with pride, old medals, issued, with the likeness of the king, before the American War of Independence, and which have passed down as heirlooms in their families. On one occasion a young chief who had come of age and aspired to be recognized as a chief, was decorated in my presence with the old King George silver medal, by one of the band to whom it had been entrusted for safe-keeping by the young man's father, who was a chief, with the charge that on the boy's coming of age, it should be delivered to him.”

NOTES ON SOME MEDALS DESCRIBED BY MR. BETTS

IN

"AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY CONTEMPORARY MEDALS."

To the Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics:

SIR,—The recent book on American Medals, entitled, *American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, by the late Mr. C. W. Betts, edited by Messrs. W. T. R. Marvin and L. H. Low, is so complete and so carefully written, that it must be a most valuable work of reference to English as well as American collectors. In such an extensive work there must however of necessity be a few slight errors, but these could soon be rectified if the different collectors were to make a short note, when they came across any, for the advantage of future editions.

The following, which have come to my notice, are very few in number, but may be of interest to some of your readers.

Medal No. 15. RALEIGH'S PLANTATION (?).

The figure given is, as the editors state, incorrect, and there should be a serpent biting its tail surrounding the reverse type, as mentioned in the note. The legend, however, on the obverse is probably likewise incorrectly given, for the specimen in my collection reads: ★ AS • SOONE : AS • WEE • TO • BEE • BEGVNNE : | ★ WE • DID • BEGINNE : TO • BE • VNDONE : I described my specimen in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1892 (p. 253), and discussed its nature; it appears to be most probably what may be termed "a medallic memento mori" of the seventeenth century.

Medal No. 517. WILLIAM Pitt.

The editors have quoted the *Numismatic Chronicle* that this medal, signed I. W. on the truncation, is always *cast*. The *Numismatic Chronicle* was in this respect certainly incorrectly informed, for the specimen in my collection is a sharp impression struck from dies. It is, however, of workmanship much inferior to that of the similar medal signed by T. Pingo, of which it is probably a copy.

Medal No. 548. PORTRAIT OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BY NINI.

This is almost certainly merely a bronze cast from the terra-cotta medallion (4½ inches in diameter) by Nini, mentioned by the editors. The terra-cotta medallion is by no means very rare in France, and in fact is by far the commonest of all Nini's medallions; this fact helps to show the interest which Franklin excited in France. The terra-cotta medallion by Nini with a similar bust of Franklin, but of larger size, is rarer. There is, however, a third terra-cotta medallion by Nini having the portrait of Franklin wearing spectacles; only two specimens of this are known; one I have seen in the collection at the Castle of Blois, and the other is said to exist at Paris.

I may mention the fact that the recognition of the medallist's signature on Medal No. 608 (see page 322) proves by itself the great trouble which the editors have taken in completing the book.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

F. PARKES WEBER, M. D.,

*Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and Member of
the Council of the Numismatic Society of London.*

JULY, 1894.

Our thanks are due Dr. Weber for a fine electro copy of No. 15, above, and for certain notes on Whitefield Medals, which we shall refer to in our next issue.—EDS.

HALFPENNY OF CANADIAN COPPER COMPANY RESTRIKE.

Editors of the Journal:—

SOME years ago in a series of articles on "Canadian Numismatics," which appeared in the *Journal*, I described the Halfpenny of the "Copper Company of Upper Canada," and a mule piece in which its reverse is coupled with the obverse of the Kentucky Settlement token (see *Journal*, Vol. XVI, page 34, numbers CCXIX and CCXX). Among other remarks regarding these coins appeared the following:—

"This, like the former one, is rare, never having gone into general circulation: they both are really English trade tokens of the eighteenth century, and are no doubt from the hands of the same engraver, as are the one penny and one cent pieces of Sierra Leone, to which they bear a close resemblance. Proofs of these latter coins are sold at from one to two shillings in London, while the Copper Company pieces bring from fifteen to twenty dollars. If the dies are still in existence, as the fact that these proof mule-pieces turn up so regularly would seem to indicate, they have been carefully manipulated to keep up the price so well."

The truth of this surmise has been verified by a circular that I have lately received. As the *Journal* mentioned this enterprise in fitting terms in its last issue, with which I fully sympathize, the circular need not be quoted, except to repeat the description, as a caution to purchasers not to confuse the restrikes with those previously sold. It is indeed possible that the issues which have occasionally appeared in the last few years, are themselves merely restrikes.

On the obverse is a recumbent figure of Neptune holding a trident, the date 1794 and the inscription FERTILITATEM, etc. On the reverse, ONE HALF PENNY Within an inner circle in the field, in four lines, the inscription COPPER | COMPANY | OF . UPPER | CANADA.

The circular goes on to state the price, and that they are only to be had from the possessor of the dies, who is "Numismatist to Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family," and who might be in better business than putting these restrikes on the market.

It is strange that these dies should turn up a century after they are dated, and that the prediction of their discovery should be fulfilled twelve years after it had been written. Here is a lesson to be learned, that when coins reach an extravagant price, a fresh supply is often forthcoming. Such supplies emanate from the discovery of some long hidden hoard, from the bringing into market of coins found in old collections, or, as in this instance, from the discovery of the "original dies." Then, too, there is the ever ready forger, willing to turn a dishonest penny if he can only find the dupes.

In more than one instance has the price of some rare Canadian coin thus suddenly fallen, as for instance the "Ferry token" of the Halifax Steamboat Company, which once brought as high as fifteen dollars. It can now be had for twenty-five cents. Here again, by this discovery, the market value of one of the finest and rarest Canadian issues, which has sold for fifty and seventy-five dollars, has been reduced to five dollars! Thus passes away the flower of our collections.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

MONTREAL, July 20, 1894.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OUTPUT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

THE Director of the Mint estimates that the world's production in gold for 1893 was \$155,500,000, an increase of over \$9,000,000 from 1892, and the largest in history: that of silver was \$208,000,000 nearly, more than \$10,000,000 over 1892. The closeness in the increase and in the comparative values of the two metals is noticeable, and the Director's figures show that the value of gold alone, available in 1893 for monetary purposes, was greater than the total value of gold and silver similarly available in the years just preceding the beginning of the depreciation of silver.

"RECONCILIATION THALERS."

THE return to favor, although not to office, of Prince Bismarck, has led some unknown person to put out in Berlin, Germany, what are popularly called "Reconciliation Thalers." They bear on the obverse the head of the young Emperor and on the reverse the head of his father's aged and trusted Counsellor. They struck the popular fancy to such a degree that the Directors of the Reichsbank have been obliged to issue a cautionary circular, in which they state the pieces were issued for private gain, and are in no sense coins of the realm. Their value is nearly or quite that of the coin they resemble, but they are not to be taken by the banks.

CENTS COUNTERFEITED BY BAKE-SHOPS.

THE Philadelphia papers are laughing over a curious construction of the Statutes which forbid the fraudulent use of a die, or mould, in likeness of the national coins, under a heavy penalty. It seems some enterprising pastry cook thought it would be a good scheme to tempt the youthful palate by offering ginger snaps stamped with a large copy of the U. S. Cent. This required a large mould containing the devices, which was applied to the dough before it went into the oven. But some zealous official who perhaps happened to get a burned one, applied the majesty of the law, and seized the stock of the baker—moulds, cookies and all, and warned the offender that he mustn't do it any more, under penalty of a fine, which may be \$5,000, or of imprisonment at hard labor for ten years. So the boys had to learn the lesson that money is too hard to get, in these days, for even its likeness to be destroyed by their voracious appetites.

S. B.

BOOK NOTICE.

MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY RELATING TO ENGLAND, BY FOREIGN ARTISTS: BY F. PARKES WEBER, M. D. F., S. A., MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE [London] NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. viii: 128 pages. Two autotype plates. 8vo, cloth. Bernard Quaritch, London. 1894.

THIS is a reprint of articles which appeared in the London Numismatic Chronicle, 3d Series, Vols. XIII and XIV, and comprises a very comprehensive list of medallic works. Dr. Weber has given the subject much research, the results of which are placed before the reader in attractive form. He treats of these medals in their historical and artistic aspects, grouping them under the names of the medallists, of whom he supplies brief biographical notices. He points out the development in the process of medal-making, the methods of reducing, and reproducing by electrotype, etc. The scope is, as the title indicates, confined to medals in which some reference is made to Britain or her Colonies. Not the least interesting and instructive feature is the index of persons and events recorded on the medals, affording both facility of reference and a guide to the study of the pieces. The author describes many specimens from his own collection. The enumeration covers a vast variety of subjects, and is exceedingly interesting in this compact form. American designs are omitted as being probably found described in American works. We commend this little compilation to all seeking reliable information on this subject. It will take an important place in the library of any one who has an interest in medals.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

RECENT DISCOVERY OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN OHIO.

MR. WARREN COWEN, a farmer of Hillsborough, O., while fox-hunting recently, discovered several ancient graves; they were situated upon a high point of land in Highland County, about a mile from the famous Serpent mound (where Professor Putnam of Harvard made interesting discoveries some time since). As soon as the weather permitted, Cowen excavated several of these graves. They were made of large limestone slabs, two and a half to three feet in length and a foot wide. These were set on edge about a foot apart. Similar slabs covered the grave. A single one, somewhat larger, was at the head, and another at the foot. The top of the grave was two feet below the present surface. Upon opening one of the graves a skeleton upwards of six feet in length was brought to light. There were a number of stone hatchets, beads and ornaments of peculiar workmanship near the right arm. Several large flint spear and arrow heads among the ribs gave evidence that the mighty warrior had died in battle. In another grave near by, was the skeleton of a man equally large. The right leg had been broken during life, and the bones had afterwards grown together. The protuberance at the point of union was as large as an egg, and the limb was bent like a bow. By the feet lay a skull of some enemy or slave. Several pipes and pendants were near the shoulders.

In the other graves were equally interesting finds. Near the graves is a large field in which broken implements, fragments of pottery and burnt stones, give evidence of a prehistoric village site. It is thought that the people buried on the hill lived in this village.

WORKS OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS IN UTAH.

In spite of the interest long felt in the cliff-dwellers of the West, there are still some fine examples of their work in Eastern Utah, as yet unexplored. The approach from this side is over the ranges and high mesas of Western Colorado, a country most difficult to traverse, and peopled chiefly by miners too eager for gold and silver to give very much time or thought to ethnography. This may explain the fact that so interesting a region remains neglected.

OBITUARY.

MATTHEW A. STICKNEY.

MR. MATTHEW ADAMS STICKNEY, the well-known numismatist of Salem, Mass., died at his late residence in that city, Saturday evening, August 11. He was born in Rowley, Mass., September 23, 1805, and was a descendant of William Stickney, an early settler in that town. His education was gained in the public schools of his native place, supplemented by a sufficient study of Latin to be useful in the reading of the inscriptions, etc., on ancient coins and medals. At the age of twenty-two he settled in what is now Peabody (then South Danvers), where he began his business life in the counting-room of Sawyer & Pierce, dealers in West India goods; two years later he established himself in the same business, which he carried on there and later in Salem for nearly thirty years, retiring in 1854. His residence for half a century or more was in the city of Salem, and his home there was the constant resort of friends of similar tastes to his own.

As a boy he was greatly interested in ornithology, and it is said that before he was ten years old he had gathered a collection of nearly two thousand eggs — thus early giving evidence of "the collector's instinct." As he grew older, his love of antiquarian pursuits developed, and inheriting from his grandfather a large amount of Continental currency, which had been paid him for services in the Revolution, he was led to make a collection of Colonial and Continental coins and money. In this he was

eminently successful; he has left several valuable cabinets filled with ancient and modern coins, but especially rich in early American issues, and those of Great Britain which relate more or less closely to this country. Among his choice pieces is a fine impression of the 1804 Dollar, proof sets complete from 1845, and many of the rarer issues of the United States Mint.

He did not confine himself to numismatic collections, however; he acquired ancient furniture, and old Almanacs, of which he had what is believed to be the most complete set ever brought together in this country, beginning in 1660, printed in England and America; autographs, also, including those of the Signers of the Declaration, American statesmen, and many prominent men of the present century, and other interesting relics of days gone by, found appropriate places in his cabinets.

He was a frequent contributor to the Proceedings of the Essex Institute, of which he was an honored member, having served it as Librarian and Curator, and he also published several works on Numismatic, Historic, and Genealogical subjects, including "Notes on American Currency," "Almanacs and their Authors," Genealogies of the Stickney and Fowler Families, and left others in manuscript. He was a Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; and he held honorary or active membership in the Vermont Historical Society, the American Statistical Society, and several other bodies of a similar character. Mr. Stickney was twice married, and leaves three unmarried daughters.

M.

A RECENT TURKISH MEDAL.

THE Sultan of Turkey has ordered a bronze medal to be struck, showing on the obverse the imperial arms, the inscription "Humanity and Benevolence," and the date, and on the reverse having a space for the name of the holder of the medal. It is to be distributed to the sovereigns of Europe and to princes of the blood, and also to anyone who contributes \$50 to relieve the sufferers by the late earthquake in Constantinople.

EDITORIAL.

THE EUROPA-BRITOMARTIS COINS.

THE last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (the Journal of the Numismatic Society of London), has a critique on the monograph by M. Svoronos on the Britomartis coin-types, the concluding portion of which we give in this number, from the *Revue Belge*. This critique is not signed, but we judge from the "Contents" on the cover of the *Chronicle*, that it is from the pen of that eminent authority on Greek coins, Mr. Barclay V. Head. He gives a brief abstract of the monograph; after alluding to certain Cretan coins of which Svoronos gives illustrations, and which unquestionably bear Europa, he continues: "The type of the nymph in the tree is certainly far less characteristic of the myth, as it has been handed down to us, and M. Svoronos has adduced a number of cogent arguments against the identification of this nymph or goddess with Europa. . . . Fully admitting, as I do, that he has pointed out several discrepancies between the coin-types and the story of Europa, I must still confess that I am not convinced by his arguments in favor of identifying the nymph in the tree with Britomartis, and of the eagle and bull's head with Minos. Granting that Minos may have metamorphosed himself, like Zeus, into an eagle or a bull, which metamorphosis is, by the way, nowhere related, we have still to face the difficulty of the willing consent with which the maiden welcomes his

approaches [which] seems to be entirely foreign to the character of so chaste a goddess as Britomartis; unless, indeed, we are prepared to admit, with M. Svoronos, that the old Cretan form of the myth was very different from that which has been handed down by Callimachus [cited in full *supra*], in which case we may be also permitted to suppose that the Europa myth may have been also divergent in some respects from the version [cited by Svoronos] as related by Theophrastus and Pliny. The occurrence of the Gortynian type on coins with the inscription ΖΩΨΜΖΤ (= Τίτανοι) may be simply due to the imitation of the coin-types of one city by another for purely commercial reasons—a custom which was very prevalent in antiquity, and especially so in Crete."

It would be absurd for us to enter into any argument with so learned an authority as Mr. Head on a matter with which he is so familiar; but as we have elsewhere expressed a different opinion, based on the arguments adduced by M. Svoronos, we cannot leave this interesting subject without observing that against Mr. Head's remark that there is no mention of the assumption by Minos of the form of an eagle or a bull, which Svoronos admits, we may offset the statement of the latter that there is no mention that Zeus took the form of an *eagle* to wed Europa—unless such an inference can be drawn from the reading ἐτέρην for σφετέρην, as mentioned in our editorial note, (on page 6 of our July number,) which seems hardly tenable; but every author who describes the event says he assumed *his own form* for the purpose. Neither can the fact be overlooked that Zeus and Minos are really identical. As to the chastity of the nymphs of mythology, the instances cited by M. Svoronos seem to be a sufficient answer. Diana (or Artemis) herself was not immaculate, if we admit with Preller the identity of Callisto and the primitive Artemis of Arcadia; that the relations between Arcadia and Crete were very close is shown by various authorities cited by M. Svoronos; from which we may also fairly infer an identity in the *character* of the early deities of the two countries. The students of this most interesting series will, we are sure, watch with great interest to see how generally the views of M. Svoronos are accepted by other authorities.

M. SVORONOS has kindly sent us his paper "*Sur la signification des Types Monétaires des Anciens*," from the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, which advances an entirely new explanation of the meaning of certain devices *associated with stars*, on ancient coins. As this has a certain relation to some papers already printed in the *Journal*, and presents some very novel and interesting theories, we shall hope to give in future numbers extracts from its pages.

DUSIMITIERE AND EARLY CONTINENTAL MEDALS.

In the July number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, p. 204, we find a note on certain early Continental medals, furnished by Mr. William James Potts, from which we quote: ". . . the following extract is interesting, though the so-called news is entirely fictitious. The London Chronicle of March 15-18, 1777, states: 'Arrived the Hellespont, from New York. . . The Hellespont brings the following advices: The Continental Congress have established an order called the Order of Independence; the badge is a green ribbon with a star of six points, and America making offering to the shrine of Liberty.' . . ." We do not know Mr. Potts' ground for calling the news "entirely fictitious," unless it be the fact that no mention of such an Order has been found, aside from this newspaper story. Very likely Mr. Potts is correct in his opinion, but as this appears to be the first time that the notice of American historical students has been called to the matter, it may be somewhat hasty to claim that there is no basis for the story, simply because the statement is new, or hitherto unnoticed.

The note then goes on to quote the article in the *Journal* for July, 1886, furnished us by the late Mr. Matthew A. Stickney (not "Nathaniel" as Mr. Potts has it), describing a Medal said to bear the legend FRANGIMUR SI COLLIDEMUR¹ and two jars on the obverse, and the

¹ The last word is printed COLLIDIMUR in the article furnished by Mr. Stickney, in several places, and also by the editors of Betts, No. 550, who describe the piece, quoting Mr. Stickney, but say that no impression is known. COLLIDEMUR would be grammatically correct, but until the piece is found, that question may rest.

clinched hands and doves, with a serpent divided into thirteen parts on the reverse. It is to be noted here that the *Frangimur* medal is attributed to DuSimitiere by the writer of the newspaper item quoted, and not by Mr. Stickney.

Mr. Stickney and Mr. Potts then add from the Journals of Congress, Nov. 29, 1776: "Paid P. E. DuSimitiere for designing, *making*, [italics ours] and drawing a Medal for Gen. Washington, \$32," which the former seems to think shows that the Medal for Washington and the *Frangimur* were the same. Mr. Potts says that it is an error to suppose that this payment refers to the *Frangimur*, for in Mr. William S. Baker's paper in the Pennsylvania Magazine, XIII, p. 482, it is clearly shown that it was the 'Washington-before-Boston Medal' which was designed by DuSimitiere. While it is true that the latter made a design for the Boston Medal, as appears from the passage referred to by Mr. Potts, and which we give below, and while it is also true that, as Mr. Potts has clearly shown in his excellent paper on DuSimitiere in the Pennsylvania Magazine (1889, p. 341 *et seq.*), the latter does not speak of making the *Frangimur* medal, yet here again we have only negative evidence. On one side, we find a cotemporary statement that there was such a Medal, and that it was made by DuSimitiere; on the other, we have to acknowledge that no other account has been found, either in the designer's list, or elsewhere, and that no impression of the Medal has been discovered. But the evidence that there was such a Medal, and that DuSimitiere made it, is equally strong. We can accept or reject both if we please, but without further knowledge they must stand or fall together. At present it must be admitted that the existence of the Medal is extremely doubtful, though neither Mr. Potts nor Betts positively deny that there was such a piece.

As to the Boston Medal, it must not be inferred from the above that the well-known piece commemorating the Evacuation, struck in France from dies by DuVivier, was in any sense suggested by DuSimitiere's drawings. Mr. Baker (*loc. cit.*) says:—

"A design for the medal ordered by Congress, March 25, 1776, to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British army, was made at the instance of the Committee of Congress by Pierre Eugene DuSimitiere, of Philadelphia, artist and antiquary, as appears by the following entry in his Note-book (Penna. Mag., Oct., 1889, p. 357): '1776, 7ber a drawing in Indian ink for a medal to be given genl. Washington on the english evacuation of Boston, begun some time ago.'

"The original drawings for the obverse and reverse of this medal are preserved among the DuSimitiere papers in the possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the former being in India ink and the latter in pencil. On the obverse to the left, Washington is represented standing in full uniform and cocked hat, a drawn sword in his right hand, while beside him and leaning on his left shoulder stands a figure of Liberty; on the right of the design the British troops are seen embarking. The figure of Liberty is badly drawn and the expression of the face anything but pleasant, in fact she seems to be leering at Washington. The composition and drawing of the embarkation, however, are commendable. The reverse presents, in the middle of the field, the All-seeing eye casting rays over a naked sword, held upright by a hand, the whole surmounted by thirteen shields bearing the names of the different original States. Diameter three inches, [Here follows the extract from the Journals of Congress, printed above.]

"It will thus be seen that the committee composed of such men as John Adams, John Jay and Stephen Hopkins, made at least one effort to obtain in this country a suitable design for the 'Washington-before-Boston medal' before ordering its execution in Europe, the result being the fine medal by Pierre Simon DuVivier, struck at Paris in 1786."

A comparison of the two shows that no use was made of DuSimitiere's design. Returning to the *Frangimur* Medal, Mr. Potts says:—

"The design of the floating vases is to be found in one of the sixteenth century emblem books, but in our opinion this does not in the least interfere with the statement that such a medal was designed in 1776, for from these ancient sources were adapted many of the devices used during our war of independence. In fact, Pennsylvania drew upon this source as early as 1747, in the designs for the regimental flags of the 'Associators.' The serpent-cut-in-pieces-emblem is, however, distinctly American. DuSimitiere, who recorded much of the work done by him in drawing, painting and designing, does not mention the medal with the floating vase design. The motto *FRANGIMUR SI COLLIDEMUR* is indicative of some regimental device, and their issue, if a fact, the result of individual enterprise."

With the first part of this remark we entirely agree, though as already said, we doubt, as do the best authorities known to us, the existence of the piece; but that the motto *Frangimur*, etc., which signifies "we shall be broken if we come into conflict," was ever a regimental

device, seems absurd;¹ we cannot believe it could have been chosen by any troops in the Continental service, even to express the necessity of union among the Colonies, as the meaning is too equivocal for military purposes. The serpent emblem is said to have been used on flags, with the motto "Join [sometimes Unite] or die."

In conclusion, we may say that Mr. Potts has incidentally disposed of the statement occasionally met with, that DuSimitiere was at one time connected with the Mint, since he gives the date of his death, October, 1784, and mentions that he was interred on the 10th of that month. In his account of the artist to which we have referred, Mr. Potts has an extract from a letter of John Adams to his wife, which is interesting in this connection, as it describes the original design for the rejected drawing. Under date of Aug. 14, 1776, he wrote :

" . . . proposed design of a medal of DuSimitiere, 'Liberty with her spear and pileus leaning on General Washington. The British fleet in Boston harbor with all their sterns towards the town, the American troops marching in.' For the Seal he proposes the arms of the several nations from whence America has been peopled, as English, Irish, Dutch, German, etc., each on a shield. On one side of them Liberty with her pileus, on the other a rifler in his uniform, with his rifle gun in one hand, and his tomahawk in the other."

Mr. Potts also mentions a fact, we believe not generally known, that DuSimitiere's "profile head of Washington appears to special advantage on the Washington Cent of 1791."

OUR thanks are due to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., of New York, for their kind permission to use the plate from their recently published volume on "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," — which supplies the illustration for the present number. It is a phototype reproduction of a contemporary steel engraving, and shows the Admiral in the position in which he is most frequently represented on the medals.

DURING the discussion of the Silver question in the Senate, Senator Jones of Nevada, who has recently left the Republican party for the "Populists," because of his attachment to silver, spoke of the various mediums of exchange. "Why," said he, "at one time oyster shells were used for currency." On this Senator Hoar of Massachusetts remarked (*sotto voce*) "That must have been fine; a man could order a dozen on the half shell, and pay for them with the shells." Whether the story is true or not, it will bear repeating, and there is just about as much foundation in justice to excuse the recent operation with the seignorage as for the operation in shells, related above. The question arises, what was the oyster shell currency? Wampum, if tradition is correct, was made from a kind of *clam* shell. Further information is needed.

CURRENCY.

The dead "C"—A counterfeit \$100 bill.

A dollar in your hand is worth five in a church fair chance.

Teacher. "In the sentence, 'Time is money,' can you parse money?"
Scholar. "Yes'm, if it is good money."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE result of the recent races is as disappointing to our coin collectors as to our yachtsmen — for in spite of all the money spent, the last reports show that the Vigilant has not a cent-aboard.

¹ It is perhaps needless to add that the use of the future form and the first person *collidemur*, (if that be the word in the motto,) implies the probability of a conflict, with the certain result of our forces being broken, if it occurs; thus admitting an expected defeat before the battle began! Surely this was not the spirit of the Colonial regiments. The original device and legend were used when for the interest of both parties a collision was to be avoided, and this was also the sense

in which it was employed on some early issues of the Continental money, as for instance on the Two, Four and Eleven Dollar notes of Georgia, in 1776, and 1777, not in the hope that a collision with the mother country might be avoided—that had already occurred when these were printed—but to declare that the weak Colonies, typified by earthen jars, must not disagree among themselves, or all would be lost.